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REPUBLICANS AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Address by Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

Remarks of Messrs. Wm. Cullen Bryant, Horace Greeley, Gen. Nye and J. A. Briggs.

The announcement that Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, would deliver an address in Cooper Institute, last evening, drew thither a large and enthusiastic assemblage. Soon after the appointed hour for commencing the proceedings, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., arose and nominated as Chairman of the meeting Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. The nomination was received with prolonged applause, and was unanimously approved.

SPEECH OF WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Mr. BRYANT, after the applause had subsided, said: It is a grateful office that I perform in introducing to you at this time an eminent citizen of the West, whom you know—whom you have known hitherto—only by fame, and who has consented to address a New-York assemblage this evening. The great West, my friends, is a potent auxiliary in the battle we are fighting, for Freedom against Slavery; in behalf of civilization against barbarism; for the occupation of some of the fairest regions of our Continent on which the settlers are now building their cabins. I see a higher and wiser agency than that of men in the causes that have filled with hardy people the vast and fertile regions which form the northern part of the valley of the Mississippi—a race of men who are not ashamed to till their acres with their own hands, and who would be ashamed to subsist on the labor of the slave. [Applause.] These children of the West, my friends, form a living bulwark against the advance of Slavery, and from them is recruited the vanguard of the armies of liberty. [Applause.] One of them will appear before you this evening in person—a gallant soldier of the political campaign of 1856—[applause]—who then rendered good service to the Republican cause, and who has been since the great champion of that cause in the struggle which took place two years later for the supremacy of the Republicans in the Legislature of Illinois; who took the field against Senator DOUGLAS, and would have won in the conflict but for the unjust provisions of the law of the State, which allowed a minority of the people to elect a majority of the Legislature. [Applause.] I have only, my friends, to pronounce the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois—[cheers]—I have only to pronounce his name to secure your profoundest attention. [Prolonged applause, and cheers for LINCOLN.]

Mr. LINCOLN advanced to the desk, and smiling graciously upon his audience, complacently awaited the termination of the cheering and then proceeded with his address as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: The facts with which I shall deal this evening are mainly old and familiar; nor is there anything new in the general use I shall make of them. If there shall be any novelty, it will be in the mode of presenting the facts, and the inferences and observations following that presentation.

In his speech last Autumn, at Columbus, Ohio, as reported in the NEW-YORK TIMES, Senator DOUGLAS said:

"Our fathers, when they framed the Government under which we live, understood this question just as well, and even better, than we do now."

I fully indorse this, and I adopt it as a text for this discourse. I so adopt it because it furnishes a precise and an agreed starting-point for a discussion between Republicans and that wing of the Democracy headed by Senator DOUGLAS. It simply leaves the inquiry: "What was the understanding those fathers had of the question mentioned?"

What is the frame of Government under which we live?

The answer must be: "The Constitution of the United States." The Constitution consists of the original, framed in 1787 (and under which the present Government first went into operation,) and twelve subsequently framed amendments, the first ten of which were framed in 1789.

Who were our fathers that framed the Constitution? I suppose the "thirty-nine" who signed the original instrument may be fairly called our fathers who framed that part of the present Government. It is almost exactly true to say they framed it, and it is altogether true to say they fairly represented the opinion and sentiment of the whole nation at that time. Their names, being familiar to nearly all, and accessible to quite all, need not now be repeated.

I take these "thirty-nine," for the present, as being "our fathers who framed the Government under which we live."

What is the question which, according to the text, those fathers understood just as well, and even better than we do now?

It is this: Does the proper division of local from Federal authority, or anything in the Constitution, forbid our Federal Government to control as to Slavery in our Federal Territories?

Upon this, DOUGLAS holds the affirmative, and Republicans the negative. This affirmative and denial form an issue; and this issue—this question—is precisely what the text declares our fathers understood better than we.

Let us now inquire whether the "thirty-nine" or any of them, ever acted upon this question; and if they did, how they acted upon it—how they expressed that better understanding.

In 1784—three years before the Constitution—the United States then owning the Northwestern Territory, and no other—the Congress of the Confederation had before them the question of prohibiting Slavery in that Territory; and four of the "thirty-nine" who afterward framed the Constitution were in that Congress, and voted on that question. Of these, ROGER SHERMAN, THOMAS MIFFLIN and HUGH WILLIAMSON voted for the prohibition—thus showing that, in their understanding, no line dividing local from Federal authority, nor anything else, properly forbade the Federal Government to control as to Slavery in Federal territory. The other of the four—JAMES MCHENRY—voted against the prohibition, showing that, for some cause, he thought it improper to vote for it.

In 1787, still before the Constitution, but while the Convention was in session framing it, and while the Northwestern Territory still was the only Territory owned by the United States—the same question of prohibiting Slavery in the Territory again came before the Congress of the Confederation; and three more of the "thirty-nine" who afterward signed the Constitution were in that Congress, and voted on the question. They were WILLIAM BLOUNT, WILLIAM FEW and ABRAHAM BALDWIN; and they all voted for the prohibition—thus showing that, in their understanding, no line dividing local from Federal authority, nor anything else, properly forbade the Federal Government to control as to Slavery in Federal territory. This time the prohibition became a law, being a part of what is now well known as the Ordinance of '87.

The question of Federal control of Slavery in the Territories seems not to have been directly before the Convention which framed the original Constitution; and hence it is not recorded that the "thirty-nine," or any of them, while engaged on that instrument, expressed any opinion on that precise question.

In 1789, by the first Congress which sat under the Constitution, an act was passed to enforce the Ordinance of '87, including the prohibition of Slavery in the Northwestern Territory. The bill for this act was reported by one of the "thirty-nine," THOMAS FITZSIMMONS, then a member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania. It went through all its stages without a word of opposition, and finally passed both branches without Yeas and Nays, which is equivalent to a unanimous passage. In this Congress there were sixteen of the "thirty-nine" fathers who framed the original Constitution. They were:

John Langdon,	Thos. Fitzsimmons,	Richard Bassett,
Nicholas Gilman,	William Few,	George Read,
Wm. S. Johnson,	Abraham Baldwin,	Pierce Butler,
Roger Sherman,	Rufus King,	Daniel Carroll,
Robert Morris,	William Patterson,	James Madison,
	George Clymer.	

This shows that, in their understanding, no line dividing local from Federal authority, nor anything in the Constitution, properly forbade Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Federal territory; else both their fidelity to correct principle, and their oath to support the Constitution, would have constrained them to oppose the prohibition.

Again, GEORGE WASHINGTON, another of the "thirty-nine," was then President of the United States, and as such approved and signed the bill, thus completing its validity as a law, and thus showing that, in his understanding, no line dividing local from Federal authority, nor anything in the Constitution, forbade the Federal Government to control as to Slavery in Federal territory.

No great while after the adoption of the original Constitution, North Carolina ceded to the Federal Government the country now constituting the State of Tennessee; and a few years later Georgia ceded that which now constitutes the States of Mississippi and Alabama. In both deeds of cession it was made a condition by the ceding States that the Federal Government should not prohibit Slavery in the ceded country. Beside this, Slavery was then actually in the ceded country. Under these circumstances, Congress, on taking charge of these countries, did not absolutely prohibit Slavery within them. But they did interfere with it—take control of it—even there, to a certain extent. In 1798, Congress organized the Territory of Mississippi. In the act of organization they prohibited the bringing of slaves into the Territory, from any place without the United States, by fine, and giving freedom to slaves so brought. This act passed both branches of Congress without Yeas and Nays. In that Congress were three of the "thirty-nine" who framed the original Constitution. They were, JOHN LANGDON, GEORGE READ and ABRAHAM BALDWIN. They all, probably, voted for it. Certainly they would have placed their opposition to it upon record, if, in their understanding, any line dividing local from Federal authority, or anything in the Constitution, properly forbade the Federal Government to control as to Slavery in Federal authority.

In 1803, the Federal Government purchased the Louisiana country. Our former territorial acquisitions came from certain of our own States; but this Louisiana country was acquired from a foreign nation. In 1804, Congress gave a Territorial organization to that part of it which now constitutes the State of Louisiana. New-Orleans, lying within that part, was an old and comparatively large city. There were other considerable towns and settlements, and Slavery was extensively and thoroughly intermingled with the people. Congress did not, in the Territorial act, prohibit Slavery; but they did interfere with it—in a more marked and extensive way than they did in the case of Mississippi. The substance of the provision therein made, in relation to slaves, was:

First—That no slave should be imported into the Territory from foreign parts.

Second—That no slave should be carried into it who had been imported into the United States since the first day of May, 1798.

Third: That no slave should be carried into it, except by the owner, and for his own use as a settler; the penalty in all the cases being a fine upon the violator of the law, and freedom to the slave.

This act also was passed without yeas and nays. In the Congress which passed it, there were two of the "thirty-nine." They were ABRAHAM BALDWIN and JONATHAN DAYTON. As stated in the case of Mississippi, it is probable they both voted for it. They would not have allowed it to pass without recording their opposition to it, if, in their understanding, it violated either the line properly dividing local from Federal authority, or any provision of the Constitution.

In 1819-20, came, and passed, the Missouri question. Many votes were taken, by Yeas and Nays, in both branches of Congress, upon the various phases of the general question. Two of the "thirty-nine"—RUFUS KING and CHARLES PINCKNEY—were members of that Congress. Mr. KING steadily voted for Slavery prohibition and against all compromises, while Mr. PINCKNEY as steadily voted against Slavery prohibition, and against all compromises. By this Mr. KING showed that, in his understanding, no line dividing local from Federal authority, nor anything in the Constitution, was violated by Congress prohibiting Slavery in Federal territory; while Mr. PINCKNEY, by his votes, showed that in his understanding there was some sufficient reason for opposing such prohibition in that case.

The cases I have mentioned are the only acts of the "thirty-nine," or of any of them, upon the direct issue, which I have been able to discover.

To enumerate the persons who thus acted, as being four in 1784, three in 1787, seventeen in 1789, three in 1798, two in 1804, and two in 1819-20; there would be thirty-one of them. But this would be counting JOHN LANGDON, ROGER SHERMAN, WM. FEW, RUFUS KING, and GEORGE READ, each twice, and ABRAHAM BALDWIN four times. The true number of those of the "thirty-nine" whom I have shown to have acted upon the question, which, by the text, they understood better than we, is twenty-three, leaving sixteen not shown to have acted upon it in any way.

Here, then, we have twenty-three of our "thirty-nine" fathers who framed the Government under which we live, who have, upon their official responsibility and their corporal oaths, acted upon the very question which the text affirms they "understood just as well and even better than we do now;" and twenty-one of them—a clear majority of the whole "thirty-nine"—so acting upon it as to make them guilty of gross political impropriety, and willful perjury, if, in their understanding, any proper division between local and Federal authority, or anything in the Constitution they had made themselves, and sworn to support, forbade the Federal Government to control as to Slavery in the Federal Territories. Thus the twenty-one acted; and, as actions speak louder than words, so actions under such responsibility speak still louder.

Two of the twenty-three voted against Congressional prohibition of Slavery in the Federal Territories, in the instances in which they acted upon the question. But for what reasons they so voted is not known. They may have done so because they thought a proper division of local from Federal authority, or some provision or principle of the Constitution, stood in the way; or they may, without any such question, have voted against the prohibition on what appeared to them to be sufficient grounds of expediency. No one who has sworn to support the Constitution, can conscientiously vote for what he understands to be an unconstitutional measure, however expedient he may think it; but one may and ought to vote against a measure which he deems constitutional, if, at the same time, he deems it inexpedient. It, therefore, would be unsafe to set down even the two who voted against the prohibition, as having done so because, in their understanding, any proper division of local from Federal authority, or anything in the Constitution, forbade the Federal Government to control as to Slavery in Federal Territory.

The remaining sixteen of the "thirty-nine," so far as I have discovered, have left no record of their understanding upon the direct question of Federal control of Slavery in the Federal Territories. But there is much reason to believe that their understanding upon that question would not have appeared different from that of their twenty-three compeers, had it been manifested at all.

For the purpose of adhering rigidly to the text, I have purposely omitted whatever understanding may have been manifested, by any person, however distinguished, other than the thirty-nine fathers who framed the original Constitution; and, for the same reason, I have also omitted whatever understanding may have been manifested by any of the "thirty-nine" even, on any other phase of the general question of Slavery. If we should look into their acts and declarations on those other phases, as the foreign Slave-trade, and the morality and policy of Slavery generally, it would appear to us that on the direct question of Federal control of Slavery in Federal Territories, the sixteen, if they had acted at all, would probably have acted just as the twenty-three did. Among that sixteen were several of the most noted Anti-Slavery men of those times—Dr. FRANKLIN, ALEXANDER HAMILTON and GOUVERNEUR MORRIS—while there was not one now known to have been otherwise, unless it may be JOHN RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina.

The sum of the whole is, that of our "thirty-nine" fathers who framed the original Constitution, twenty-one—a clear majority of the whole—certainly understood that no proper division of local from Federal authority, nor any part of the Constitution, forbade the Federal Government to control Slavery in the Federal Territories; while all the rest probably had the same understanding. Such, unquestionably, was the understanding of our fathers who framed the original Constitution; and the text affirms that they understood the question better than we.

But, so far, I have been considering the understanding of the question manifested by the framers of the original Constitution. In, and by, the original instrument, a mode was provided for amending it; and, as I have already stated, the present frame of Government under which we live consists of that original, and twelve amendatory articles framed and adopted since. Those who now insist that Federal control of Slavery in Federal Territories violates the Constitution, point to the provisions which they suppose it thus violates; and, as I understand, they all fix upon provisions in these amendatory articles, and not in the original instrument. The Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, plant themselves upon the fifth amendment, which provides that "no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law;" while Senator DOUGLAS and his peculiar adherents plant themselves upon the tenth amendment, providing that "the powers not granted by the Constitution, are reserved to the States respectively, and to the people."

Now, it so happens that these amendments were framed by the first Congress which sat under the Constitution—the identical Congress which passed the act already mentioned, enforcing the prohibition of Slavery in the Northwestern Territory. Not only was it the same Congress, but they were the identical, same individual men who, at the same session, and at the same time within the session, had under consideration, and in progress toward maturity, these Constitutional amendments and this act prohibiting Slavery in all the territory the nation then owned. The Constitutional amendments were introduced before and passed after the act enforcing the Ordinance of '87; so that during the whole pendency of the act to enforce the Ordinance, the Constitutional amendments were also pending.

That Congress, consisting in all of seventy-six members, including sixteen of the framers of the original Constitution, as before stated, were preeminently our fathers who framed that part of the Government under which we live which is now claimed as forbidding the Federal Government to control Slavery in the Federal Territories.

Is it not a little presumptuous in any one at this day to affirm that the two things which that Congress deliberately framed, and carried to maturity at the same time, are absolutely inconsistent with each other? And does not such affirmation become impudently absurd when coupled with the other affirmation, from the same mouth, that those who did the two things alleged to be inconsistent, understood whether they really were inconsistent better than we—better than he who affirms that they are inconsistent?

It is surely safe to assume that the "thirty-nine" framers of the original Constitution, and the seventy-six members of the Congress which framed the amendments thereto, taken together, do certainly include those who may be fairly called "our fathers who framed the Government under which we live." And so assuming, I defy any man to show that any one of them ever in his whole life declared that, in his understanding, any proper division of local from Federal authority, or any part of the Constitution, forbade the Federal Government to control as to Slavery in the Federal Territories. I go a step further. I defy any one to show that any living man in the whole world ever did, prior to the beginning of the present century, (and I might almost say, prior to the beginning of the last half of the present century,) declare that, in his understanding any proper division of local from Federal authority, or any part of the Constitution, forbade the Federal Government to control as to Slavery in the Federal Territories. To those who now so declare, I give, not only "our fathers who framed the Government under which we live," but with them all other living men within the century in which it was framed, among whom to search, and they shall not be able to find the evidence of a single man agreeing with them.

Now, and here, let me guard a little against being misunderstood. I do not mean to say we are bound to follow implicitly in whatever our fathers did. To do so would be to discard all the lights of current experience—to reject all progress—all improvement. What I do say is, that if we would supplant the opinions and policy of our fathers in any case, we should do so upon evidence so conclusive, and argument so clear, that even their great authority, fairly considered and weighed, cannot stand; and most surely not in a case whereof we ourselves declare they understood the question better than we.

If any man, at this day, sincerely believes that a proper division of local from Federal authority, or any part of the Constitution, forbids the Federal Government to control as to Slavery in the Federal Territories, he is right to say so, but to enforce his position by all truthful evidence and fair argument which he can. But he has no right to mislead others, who have less access to history and less leisure to study it, into the false belief that "our fathers, who framed the Government under which we live," were of the same opinion—thus substituting falsehood and deception for truthful evidence and fair argument. If any man at this day sincerely believes "our fathers, who framed the Government under which we live," used and applied principles, in other cases, which ought to have led them to understand that a proper division of local from Federal authority, or some part of the Constitution, forbids the Federal Government to control as to Slavery in the Federal Territories, he is right to say so. But he should, at the same time, brave the responsibility of declaring that, in his opinion, he understands their principles better than they did themselves, and especially should he not shirk that responsibility by asserting that they "understood the question just as well, and even better, than we do now."

But enough. Let all who believe that "our fathers, who framed the Government under which we live, understood this question just as well, and even better than we do now," speak as they spoke, and act as they acted upon it. This is all Republicans ask—all Republicans desire—in relation to Slavery. As those fathers marked it, so let it be again marked, as an evil not to be extended, but to be tolerated and protected only because of and so far as its actual presence among us makes that toleration and protection a necessity. Let all the guarantees those fathers gave it be, not grudgingly, but fully and fairly, maintained. For this Republicans contend, and with this, so far as I know or believe, they will be content.

And now, if they would listen—as I suppose they will not—I would address a few words to the Southern people.

I would say to them: You consider yourselves a reasonable and a just people; and I consider that in the general qualities of reason and justice you are not inferior to any other people. Still, when you speak of us Republicans, you do so only to denounce us as reptiles, or, at the best, as no better than outlaws. You will grant a hearing to pirates or murderers, but nothing like it to "Black Republicans." In all your contentions with one another, each of you deems an unconditional condemnation of "Black Republicanism" as the first thing to be attended to. Indeed, such condemnation of us seems to be an indispensable prerequisite—license, so to speak—among you to be admitted or permitted to speak at all.

Now, can you, or not, be prevailed upon to pause, and to consider whether this is quite just to us, or even to yourselves?

Bring forward your charges and specifications, and then be patient long enough to hear us deny or justify.

You say we are sectional. We deny it. That makes an issue, and the burden of proof is upon you. You produce your proof, and what is it? Why, that our party has no existence in your section—gets no votes in your section. The fact is substantially true; but does it prove the issue? If it does, then, in case we should, without change of principle, begin to get votes in your section, we should thereby cease to be sectional. You cannot escape this conclusion; and yet, are you willing to abide by it? If you are, you will probably soon find that we have ceased to be sectional, for we shall get votes in your section this very year. You will then begin to discover, as the truth plainly is, that your proof does not touch the issue. The fact that we get no votes in your section is a fact of your making, and not of ours. And if there be fault in that fact, that fault is primarily yours, and remains so until you show that we repel you by some wrong principle or practice. If we do repel you by any wrong principle or practice, the fault is ours; but this brings you to where you ought to have started—to a discussion of the right or wrong of our principle. If our principle, put in practice, would wrong your section for the benefit of ours, or for any other object, then our principle, and we with it, are sectional, and are justly opposed and denounced as such. Meet us, then, on the question of whether our principle, put in practice, would wrong your section; and so meet it as if it were possible that something may be said on our side. Do you accept the challenge? No? Then you really believe that the principles which our fathers who framed the Government under which we live, thought so clearly right as to adopt it, and indorse it again and again, upon their official oaths, is, in fact, so clearly wrong as to demand your condemnation without a moment's consideration.

Some of you delight to flaunt in our faces the warning against sectional parties given by WASHINGTON in his Farewell Address. Less than eight years before WASHINGTON gave that warning, he had, as President of the United States, approved and signed an act of Congress, inforcing the prohibition of Slavery in the Northwestern Territory, which act embodied the policy of the Government upon that subject, up to and at the very moment he penned that warning; and about one year after he penned it he wrote LA FAYETTE that he considered that prohibition a wise measure, expressing the same connection his hope that we should some time have a confederacy of Free States.

Bearing this in mind, and seeing that sectionalism has since arisen from this same subject, is that warning a weapon in your hands against us, or in our hands against you? Could WASHINGTON himself speak, would he cast the blame of that sectionalism upon us, who sustain his policy, or upon you who repudiate it? We respect that warning of WASHINGTON, and we commend it to you, together with his example pointing to the right application of it.

But you say you are conservative—eminently conservative—while we are revolutionary, destructive, or something of the sort. What is conservatism? Is it not adherence to the old and tried, against the new and untried? We stick to, contend for the identical old policy on the point in controversy which was adopted by our fathers who framed the Government under which we live; while you with one accord reject, and scout, and spit upon that old policy, and insist upon substituting something new. True, you disagree among yourselves as to what that substitute shall be. You have considerable variety of new propositions and plans, but you are unanimous in rejecting and denouncing the old policy of the fathers. Some of you are for reviving the foreign Slave-trade; some for a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories; some for Congress forbidding the Territories to prohibit Slavery within their limits; some for maintaining Slavery in the Territories through the Judiciary; some for the "gur-reat pur-rinciple" that "if one man would enslave another, no third man should object," fantastically called "Popular Sovereignty;" but never a man among you in favor of Federal prohibition of Slavery in Federal Territories, according to the practice of our fathers who framed the Government under which we live. Not one of all your various plans can show a precedent or an advocate in the century within which our Government originated. Consider, then, whether your claim of conservatism for yourselves, and your charge of destructiveness against us, are based on the most clear and stable foundations.

Again, you say we have made the Slavery question more prominent than it formerly was. We deny it. We admit that it is more prominent, but we deny that we made it so. It was not we, but you, who discarded the old policy of the fathers. We resisted, and still resist, your innovation; and thence comes the greater prominence of the question. Would you have that question reduced to its former proportions? Go back to that old policy. What has been will be again, under the same conditions. If you would have the peace of the old times, readopt the precepts and policy of the old times.

You charge that we stir up insurrections among your slaves. We deny it; and what is your proof? Harper's Ferry! JOHN BROWN! JOHN BROWN was no Republican; and you have failed to implicate a single Republican in the Harper's Ferry enterprise. If any member of our party is guilty in that matter, you know it or you do not know it. If you do know it, you are inexcusable to not designate the man and prove the fact. If you do not know it, you are inexcusable to assert it, and especially to persist in the assertion after you have tried and failed to make the proof. You need not be told that persisting in a charge which one does not know to be true, is simply malicious slander.

Some of you admit that no Republican designedly aided or encouraged the Harper's Ferry affair; but still insist that our doctrines and deliberations necessarily lead to such results. We do not believe it. We know we hold to no doctrines, and make no declarations, which were not held to and made by our fathers who framed the Government under which we live. You never dealt fairly by us in relation to this affair. When it occurred, some important State elections were near at hand, and you were in evident glee with the belief that, by charging the blame upon us, you could get an advantage of us in those elections. The elections came, and your expectations were not quite fulfilled. Every Republican man knew that, as to himself at least, your charge was a slander, and he was not much inclined by it to cast his vote in your favor. Republican doctrines and declarations are accompanied with a continual protest against any interference whatever with your slaves, or with you about your slaves. Surely, this does not encourage them to revolt. True, we do, in common with our fathers, who framed the Government under which we live, declare our belief that Slavery is wrong; but the slaves do not hear us declare even this. For anything we say or do, the slaves would scarcely know there is a Republican Party. I believe they would not, in fact, generally know it but for your misrepresentations of us in their hearing. In your political contests among yourselves, each faction charges the other with sympathy with Black Republicanism; and then, to give point to the charge, defines Black Republicanism to simply be insurrection, blood and thunder among the slaves.

Slave insurrections are no more common now than they were before the Republican Party was organized. What induced the Southampton insurrection, twenty-eight years ago, in which at least three times as many lives were lost as at Harper's Ferry. You can scarcely stretch your very elastic fancy to the conclusion that Southampton was got up by Black Republicanism. In the present state of things in the United States, I do not think a general, or even a very extensive slave insurrection, is possible. The indispensable concert of action cannot be attained. The slaves have no means of rapid communication; nor can incendiary free men, black or white, supply it. The explosive materials are everywhere in parcels; but there neither are, nor can be supplied, the indispensable connecting trains.

Much is said by Southern people about the affection of slaves for their masters and mistresses; and a part of it, at least, is true. A plot for an uprising could scarcely be devised and communicated to twenty individuals before some one of them, to save the life of a favorite master or mistress, would divulge it. This is the rule; and the slave-revolution in Hayti was not an exception to it, but a case occurring under peculiar circumstances. The gunpowder plot of British history, though not connected with slaves, was more in point. In that case, only about twenty were admitted to the secret; and yet one of them, in his anxiety to save a friend, betrayed the plot to that friend, and, by consequence, averted the calamity. Occasional poisonings from the kitchen, and open or stealthy assassinations in the field, and local revolts extending to a score or so, will continue to occur as the natural results of Slavery; but no general insurrection of slaves, as I think, can happen in this country for a long time. Whoever may fear, or may hope, for such an event, will be alike disappointed.

In the language of Mr. JEFFERSON, uttered many years ago, "It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation, and deportation, peaceably, and in such slow degrees, as that the evil will wear off insensibly; and their places be, *pari passu*, filled up by free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it is left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospect held up."

Mr. JEFFERSON did not mean to say, nor do I, that the power of emancipation is in the Federal Government. He spoke of Virginia; and, as to the power of emancipation, I speak of the Slaveholding States only.

The Federal Government, however, as we insist, has the power of restraining the extension of the institution—the power to insure that a slave insurrection shall never occur on any American soil which is now free from Slavery.

JOHN BROWN's effort was peculiar. It was not a slave insurrection. It was an attempt by white men to get up a revolt among slaves, in which the slaves refused to participate. In fact, it was so absurd that the slaves, with all their ignorance, saw plainly enough it could succeed. That affair, in its philosophy, corresponds with the many attempts, related in history, at the assassination of kings and emperors. An enthusiast broods over the oppression of a people, till he fancies himself commissioned by Heaven to liberate them. He ventures the attempt, which ends in little else than his own execution. ORSINI's attempt on LOUIS NAPOLEON, and JOHN BROWN's attempt at Harper's Ferry were, in their philosophy, precisely the same. The eagerness to cast blame on old England in the one case, and on New-England in the other, does not disprove the sameness of the two things.

And how much would it avail you, if you could, by the use of JOHN BROWN, HELPER's book, and the like, break up the Republican organization? Human action can be modified to some extent, but human nature cannot be changed. There is a judgment and a feeling against Slavery in this nation, which cast at least a million and a half of votes. You cannot destroy that judgment and feeling—that sentiment—by breaking up the political organization which rallies around it. You can scarcely scatter and disperse an army which has been formed into order in the face of your heaviest fire, but if you could, how much would you gain by forcing the sentiment which created it out of the peaceful channel of the ballot-box into some other channel? What would that other channel probably be? Would the number of John Browns be lessened or enlarged by the operation?

But you will break up the Union, rather than submit to a denial of your Constitutional rights.

That has a somewhat reckless sound; but it would be palliated, if not fully justified, were we proposing, by the mere force of numbers, to deprive you of some right, plainly written down in the Constitution. But we are proposing no such thing.

When you make these declarations, you have a specific and well-understood allusion to an assumed Constitutional right of yours, to take slaves into the Federal Territories, and to hold them there as property. But no such right is specifically written in the Constitution. That instrument is literally silent about any such right. We, on the contrary, deny that such a right has any existence in the Constitution, even by implication.

Your purpose, then, plainly stated, is, that you will destroy the Government, unless you be allowed to construe the Constitution as you please, on all points in dispute between you and us. You will rule or ruin in all events.

This, plainly stated, is your language to us. Perhaps you will say the Supreme Court has decided the disputed Constitutional question in your favor. Not quite so. But, waiving the lawyer's distinction between dictum and decision, the Court have decided the question for you in a sort of way. The Court have substantially said, it is your Constitutional right to take Slaves into the Federal Territories, and to hold them there as property.

When I say the decision was made in a sort of way, I mean it was made in a divided Court by a bare majority of the Judges, and they not quite agreeing with one another in the reasons for making it; that it is so made as that its avowed supporters disagree with one another about its meaning; and that it was mainly based upon a mistaken statement of fact—the statement in the opinion that "the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution."

An inspection of the Constitution will show that the right of property in a slave is not distinctly and expressly affirmed in it. Bear in mind the Judges do not pledge their judicial opinion that such right is impliedly affirmed in the Constitution; but they pledge their veracity that it is distinctly and expressly affirmed there—"distinctly"—that is, not mingled with anything else—"expressly"—that is, in words meaning just that, without the aid of any inference, and susceptible of no other meaning.

If they had only pledged their judicial opinion that such right is affirmed in the instrument by implication, it would be open to others to show that neither the word "slave" nor "slavery" is to be found in the Constitution, nor the word "property," even, in any connection with language alluding to the things slave, or slavery, and that wherever in that instrument the slave is alluded to, he is called a "person;" and wherever his master's legal right in relation to him is alluded to, it is spoken of as "service or labor due," as a "debt" payable in service or labor. Also, it would be open to show, by cotemporaneous history, that this mode of alluding to slaves and Slavery, instead of speaking of them, was employed on purpose to exclude from the Constitution the idea that there could be property in man.

To show all this is easy and certain.

When this obvious mistake of the Judges shall be brought to their notice, is it not reasonable to expect that they will withdraw the mistaken statement, and reconsider the conclusion based upon it?

And then it is to be remembered that "our fathers, who framed the Government under which we live"—the men who made the Constitution—decided this same constitutional question in our favor, long ago—decided it without a division among themselves, when making the decision; without division among themselves about the meaning of it after it was made, and so far as any evidence is left without basing it upon any mistaken statement of facts.

Under all these circumstances, do you really feel yourselves justified to break up this Government, unless such a Court decision as yours is shall be at once submitted to as a conclusive and final rule of political action?

But you will not abide the election of a Republican President. In that supposed event, you say, you will destroy the Union; and then, you say, the great crime of having destroyed it will be upon us!

That is cool. A highwayman holds a pistol to my ear, and mutters through his teeth, "Stand and deliver, or I shall kill you, and then you will be a murderer!"

To be sure, what the robber demanded of me—my money—was my own; and I had a clear right to keep it; but it was no more my own than my vote is my own; and the threat of death to me, to extort my money, and the threat of destruction to the Union, to extort my vote, can scarcely be distinguished in principle.

A few words now to Republicans. It is exceedingly desirable that all parts of this great Confederacy shall be at peace, and in harmony, one with another. Let us Republicans do our part to have it so. Even though much provoked, let us do nothing through passion and ill temper. Even though the Southern people will not so much as listen to us, let us calmly consider their demands, and yield to them if, in our deliberate view of our duty, we possibly can. Judging by all they say and do, and by the subject and nature of their controversy with us, let us determine, if we can, what will satisfy them.

Will they be satisfied if the Territories be unconditionally surrendered to them? We know they will not. In all their present complaints against us, the Territories are scarcely mentioned. Invasions and insurrections are the rage now. Will it satisfy them if, in the future, we have nothing to do with invasions and insurrections? We know it will not. We so know because we know we never had anything to do with invasions and insurrections; and yet this total abstaining does not exempt us from the charge and the denunciation.

The question recurs, what will satisfy them? Simply this: We must not only let them alone, but we must, somehow, convince them that we do let them alone. This, we know by experience, is no easy task. We have been so trying to convince them from the very beginning of our organization, but with no success. In all our platforms and speeches, we have constantly protested our purpose to let them alone; but this has had no tendency to convince them. Alike unavailing to convince them is the fact that they have never detected a man of us in any attempt to disturb them.

These natural and apparently adequate means all failing, what will convince them? This, and this only: cease to call Slavery *wrong*, and join them in calling it *right*. All this must be done thoroughly—done in *acts* as well as in *words*. Silence will not be tolerated—we must place ourselves avowedly with them. DOUGLAS' new sedition law must be enacted and enforced, suppressing all declarations that Slavery is wrong, whether made in politics, in presses, in pulpits, or in private. We must arrest and return their fugitive slaves with greedy pleasure. We must pull down our Free-State Constitutions. The whole atmosphere must be disinfected from the taint of opposition to Slavery, before they will cease to believe that all their troubles proceed from us.

I am quite aware they do not state their case precisely in this way. Most of them would probably say to us, "Let us alone, do nothing with us, and say what you please about Slavery." But we do let them alone—have never disturbed them—so that, after all, it is what we say which dissatisfies them. They will continue to accuse us of doing until we cease saying.

I am also aware they have not, as yet, in terms, demanded the overthrow of our Free-State Constitutions. Yet those Constitutions declare the wrong of Slavery, with more solemn emphasis than do all other sayings against it: and when all these other sayings shall have been silenced, the overthrow of these Constitutions will be demanded, and nothing be left to resist the demand. It is nothing to the contrary that they do not demand the whole of this just now. Demanding what they do, and for the reason they do, they can voluntarily stop nowhere short of this consummation. Holding, as they do, that Slavery is morally right, and socially elevating, they cannot cease to demand a full national recognition of it, as a legal right, and a social blessing.

Nor can we justifiably withold this on any ground save our conviction that Slavery is wrong. If Slavery is right, all words, acts, laws, and Constitutions against it, are themselves wrong, and should be silenced, and swept away. If it is right, we cannot justly object to its nationality—its universality; if it is wrong, they cannot justly insist upon its extension—its enlargement. All they ask, we could readily grant, if we thought Slavery right; all we ask, they could as readily grant, if they thought it wrong. Their thinking it right, and our thinking it wrong, is the precise fact upon which depends the whole controversy. Thinking it right, as they do, they are not to blame for desiring its full recognition, as being right; but thinking it wrong, as we do, can we yield to them? Can we cast our votes with their view, and against our own? In view of our moral, social, and political responsibilities, can we do this?

Wrong as we think Slavery is, we can yet afford to let it alone where it is, because that much is due to the necessity arising from its actual presence in the nation; but can we, while our votes will prevent it, allow it to spread in the National Territories, and to overrun us here in these Free States?

If our sense of duty forbids this, then let us stand by our duty, fearlessly and effectively. Let us be diverted by none of those sophistical contrivances wherewith we are so industriously plied and belabored—contrivances such as groping for some middle ground between the right and the wrong, vain as the search for a man who should be neither a living man nor a dead man—such as a policy of "don't care" on a question about which all true men do care—such as Union appeals beseeching true Union men to yield to Disunionists, reversing the Divine rule, and calling, not the sinners, but the righteous to repentance—such as invocations of WASHINGTON, imploring men to unsay what WASHINGTON said, and undo what WASHINGTON did.

Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the Government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty, as we understand it.

When Mr. LINCOLN had concluded his address, during the delivery of which he was frequently applauded, three rousing cheers were given for the orator and the sentiments to which he had given utterance. There were then loud calls for Mr. GREELEY, who came forward and assured the audience that the orator of the occasion was a specimen of what free labor and free expression of ideas could produce. He was followed by Gen. NYE, who was called for a long time before he appeared; and when he did appear it was only to say that he could not allow himself to disturb the effect of the address to which they had listened, by any remarks of his. By and by there would be a more appropriate occasion, and when it came he promised to express his sentiment freely.

After a few words from Hon. JAS. A. BRIGGS and Judge CULVER, the audience separated.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LOSS OF THE HUNGARIAN.

Tardy Preparations for Visiting the Wreck.

FACTS ABOUT SUPPOSED PASSENGERS.

HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 27—8 P. M.

Not another word, as yet, has been heard from the steamship *Hungarian*.

The revenue cutter *Daring* has not yet arrived at the scene of the wreck.

A party of divers has left here in the schooner *Osprey* to render assistance.

A hat-box marked "WM. BOULLENHOUSE, Sackville," has been washed ashore.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Feb. 27.

Letters received by the *Europa* by the friends of Mr. MCKELLAR, M. P. P., state that he did not sail by the *Hungarian*, as was supposed.

ST. CATHERINES, C. W., Monday, Feb. 27.

Letters per the steamship *Europa* state that Hon. Mr. MERRITT, M. P. P., was not a passenger by the *Hungarian*, he being prevented by business from coming in her.

THE CATASTROPHE AT PORTLAND.

From the Portland Advertiser, Feb. 27.

We have no recollection of any catastrophe that has thrown such a gloom over our city as this. Many of those on board had connections or intimate frends here, and the anxiety of these connections and friends, and those who sympathize with them, has been heightened by the delay in the reception of news, and the mystery in which everything in regard to the disaster seems enveloped. Rev. Mr. GOSNER, of Montreal, who occupied the pulpit of the Park-street Church, and Rev. Dr. SHAILER, of the Federal-street Baptist Church, preached sermons yesterday specially upon the subject; and it was alluded to with much feeling in the sermons or devotional exercises in most of the other pulpits in the city.

The steamer *Bohemian*, which sailed from this port on Saturday for Liverpool, took in tow a large schooner, the *Sarah*, Capt. UPTON, and with a strong crew on board, accompanied by Capt. CRAWFORD, the efficient agent of the steamship line at this port; and from this source, if from no other, we hope eventually to get all the particulars that can be gleaned of the shocking catastrophe.

South Carolina Items.

MOV

THE VOTARIES OF ST. CRISPIN.

DOINGS AND MISDOINGS AT LYNN.

THE STATE OF THE STRIKE.

Sutor Ultra Crepidam.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860.

I have just returned from the seat of war, where instead of shoemakers and order, may be seen strikers, "scabs" and tumult.

Anticipating fun in the shape of an old fashioned row, I took the 12¼ o'clock train yesterday, and in company with some two hundred outsiders, rode peaceable to Lynn. As we entered the dépôt crowds of men, women and children followed; almost immediately its vast capacity was filled with an excited multitude who greeted our appearance on the platform with yells and shouts, huzzahs and screams. Conscious of no overt act which was calculated to draw forth so emphatic a demonstration, I was fain to give up the flattering idea that the reception was intended for your humble representative, and cast my eye around to find if possible the object of the tumult. At this moment the cars pushed on, and disclosed upon the rear platform Deputy-Chief HAM and twenty police, mned in full uniform. The departure of the cars was the signal for a rush, and in spite of ourselves, we, the observing and innocent passengers, were thrust into the arms of the burly police. I thus had a good opportunity of observing them. The Chief is a tall, farmerish looking man, wearing the outer dress of an ordinary citizen; the men were remarkable for their fine *physique*, which would compare very favorably with the picked men of any precinct in your City. They seemed cool and collected, but it was an exceedingly trying position, and one which made them dive deep into their reserved force of pluck and resolution. They proceeded at once to their head-quarters at the Sagamore House, on the main street. During their progress they were freely and loudly commented on; some snow-balls and mud were thrown, but as a general thing the demonstrations were confined to screams and threats.

Upon their arrival they were shown into the large hall of the hotel, and received a deputation of strikers. It was during this interview that I gathered the following facts, which threw light on the subject of the demonstrations noticed above. It seems that the workmen of Lynn, conceiving their labor to be ill-requited, resolved upon a strike Accordingly, upon a certain day there was a universal cessation from work, and he "bosses" were notified that until they were willing to raise the tariff, there should be no work done Had they gone no further, it is probable that their demands would have been acceded to, or that some compromise would have been effected. But the lower class of workmen, the floating population, the majority of whom are Irish, in their enthusiasm forgot discretion, and proceeded from one foolish thing to others, and finally resorted to acts of violence, and the breaking of the peace. The City Government being completely paralyzed, frightened and in doubt, consented to the organization of a Committee of Strikers, numbering two hundred, who promised to keep order among their fellows, and protect the property of the inhabitants. So far, so good; but in pursuing their vacillating policy, the Mayor and Aldermen sent to Boston, in violation of their implied agreement with the Committee, for Chief HAM and his twenty men. Hence the reception at the dépôt, and the scenes of violence which followed.

Failing in its object, which was to induce the Police to return to Boston, the deputation returned to the crowd in front of the hotel and reported the reply. Immediately the air was rent with oaths and curses; violent speeches, threatening the lives of the men who were sent down, the burning of the city buildings, and other absurd propositions, were made, and with shouts and groans the crowd left, having first sent messengers for the brass band.

During their absence, crowds were gathered in and about the hotel, discussing with vehemence the propriety of sending for the Police force. Two editors of "strike" and "scab" papers came to words and almost blows in the entry—a half drunk man addressed a knot of fun-loving reporters, and the lady boarders at the hotel pressed over the bannisters to see what "was up." Looking from the balustrade of the hotel, up and down the streets could be seen groups of men and women, all listening to the words of some oratorical cordwainer, or all talking at once. The windows of every house were filled with female operatives, while here and there a solitary male or female "scab" might be discovered sewing, pounding, or picking at the odorous leather.

The ringleaders seemed to be but two. The one a short, silly, vacant-eyed, lisping half man, half-boy, named NAPOLEON WOOD; and the other an elderly, solid-looking, artful-talking Irishman, called JOSEPH CONNER. To the suggestions and addresses of these men the vast crowd paid most "frantic obedience," and it seemed to me that their immediate arrest for incendiary language would have been both proper and efficacious.

A striker is one who demands higher wages.

A scab is one who, in spite of the strike, continues to work at the low rate.

There never was a better opportunity for studying the natural instincts and tendencies of *free*, excited, unreasonable men. As I stated before, the Irish element precominated, and when one of the Lynn Police undertook to arrest a man, he was deterred by the remark of a huge six footer, "that he had better not try to *force* him off, it would stir up the Irish blood a *leetle* too much," &c.

The women strikers are also much to blame; they instigate, encourage and uphold the acts of violence, and seem for once to be led away from that good sense which is generally their stronghold. Such remarks as the following are a few only, specimens of hundreds which fell on my ear as I passed through the crowds:

"I wish I was a man—I'd have the blood of some of them Boston fellows"

"Why don't you make a *rush*, Bill; there's only twenty of 'em?"

"What do *those* squirts think *they* can do?"

"Tar and feather 'em!"

"Let 'em touch *me*, that's all," &c., *ad nauseam*.

No special act of violence was committed until the Boston force, having arrested a man named MURPHY, who had attempted to knife the Marshal, started with him for the Court-house. That building is over a mile from the scene of arrest. Over two thousand men followed in their trail. The mud was ancle-deep, and the route a new one to them. As they neared the building they found it necessary to arrest another man named DRAPER, whose friends determined to rescue him. The cry of "stones," "bricks," &c., was now heard, followed by a shower of those articles falling thick and fast in the ranks of the police. No one was injured seriously, however, but one of their own number, whose head was fearfully cut open by a stone which struck him just behind the ear. One could but admire the coolness, the forbearance and the courage which that little band exhibited under this trying state of affairs. Finally they caged their prisoners and faced the crowd, who, though held at bay, kept up the most astounding and outlandish scene of disturbance and annoyance I have ever witnessed. While here, Officer WINSHIP was felled by a blow from a stone, which cut open his forehead and raised a lump as large as a hen's egg. During the rest of the day these scenes were repeated with greater and less degrees of violence.

The universal sentiment of those gathered in the streets, whether male or female, was a savage gloating over the wounding of the two policemen, and a hope that others might be served the same way. "They've had their afternoon," said one, "but we'll have our right." "They shan't leave this town alive," said another.

These facts seem to be a correct summing up of the case:

1. Owing to the slack demand for stock and the low prices of boots and shoes, the wages of the workmen are low.

2. Having struck for higher wages in a riotous, indecent and disloyal way, they have alienated a great deal of outside sympathy, which at first was theirs.

3. The City Government of Lynn, being completely "squelched" they did right in sending for the Boston Police.

4. The appearance of said force in the city has been productive of great excitement and outrage. And

5. The end is not yet.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the Boston Herald, Feb. 27.

Since our report of the state of things at Lynn, on Saturday afternoon, the strictest order and good behavior have been maintained on the part of those connected with the strike. The procession, which marched about the streets in the forenoon, dispersed for dinner at 1 o'clock, and formed again at 3, in increased numbers, and music was supplied by the Lynn band. The line passed through the principal streets of the city, and then proceeded to West Lynn and East Saugus. At both places the strikers were received with much enthusiasm. Their march was conducted with strict order.

At East Saugus, they called on CHAS. W. NEWHALL and HARMON HALL, two manufacturers who have favored the movement, and the Band played several airs in compliment to them. A shoe dealer from Cincinnati addressed them from the residence of one of these gentlemen. On their return, they stopped at the Lynn Poor-house, where the Band played. The procession returned to Central-square at 6 o'clock and disbanded.

There being no reason for a longer stay, Mr. HASS assembled his police force at the Sagamore at 5 o'clock, and, marching to the dépôt, took the train for home. They were followed by quite a crowd, but the action of the outsiders was quiet and respectful. Not a hiss or a groan was heard, and the scene of their departure presented a marked contrast to that witnessed on their arrival. On leaving in the train, they were saluted with three cheers.

NAPOLEON WOOD arrived home on Saturday afternoon, having been released from jail on the recognizance in $4,000 of PHILLIPS CHASE and JOHN BRASON, manufacturers of Lynn. He complained that his fare in jail was very hard.

THOMAS B. MURPHY has also been released from jail. DANIEL CLARK and PATRICK LENNOX became sureties to the amount of $4,000. MURPHY has property valued at $5,000.

Mr. MURRAY will probably be released to-day. It is stated that these parties have engaged the best of legal counsel to conduct their cases.

Messrs. WOOD and MURPHY came up from Salem in a hack and received the congratulations of their friends at Liberty Hall.

About seven o'clock in the evening two men, one white and the other black, who were intoxicated, got into a fight in the street, and were arrested.

On Saturday evening a business meeting of the cordwainers was held at Liberty Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity—Councilman EDWARD JOHNSON, President, and Mr. DARLIN acted as Secretary. Only one or two cases were reported where any need was wanted up to Saturday, and these were attended to by the Committee. Mr. ESTES stated that arrangements had been made at Wood End for all who were in want of provisions and groceries to be at once supplied with the same. One or two of the "jours," who are in comfortable circumstances, were ready to help those who wanted assistance during the strike, and would share the last loaf of bread with them. Some spirited remarks were made by George Beebe, Joseph Conners, Wm. Wymun, and Messrs. Bowen, Hall, Taylor, Carter and Greene.

Mr. WOOD stated there was nearly $600 in the Savings Bank belonging to the Lynn Mechanics' Association, (who are principally cordwainers,) which will be drawn to-day (Monday) and distributed to the strikers as it may be wanted. Other contributions are coming in from different parties. The meeting adjourned to meet this forenoon at 9 o'clock, on the Common, when they will proceed to Marblehead. The meeting was conducted with the best of order, and the gathering was composed of the most respectable class of the journeymen cordwainers.

Sunday was a delightful day in the "Shoemaker's City." Everything was calm and still, and a stranger would hardly suppose that any "strike" had been made, or that Lynn had been in such a state of feverish excitement for three days past. In some of the churches the clergymen took occasion to say a word or two in relation to the "strike," and the excitement in Lynn for the past few days. Rev. CHARLES C. SHACKFORD, of the Second Unitarian Society, preached a sermon bearing upon the subject, which was listened to by a large audience. The Catholics of Lynn held their meeting at Lyceum Hall, and the spacious hall was crowded with a respectable audience of our adopted Irish fellow-citizens The Rev. Father SWAIN, of Chelsea, officiated, and the ceremonies were interesting and solemn, it being the first Sabbath in Lent. After the services had closed Father SWAIN said that he had a few words to say regarding the "strike," so called, among the tradesmen. He thought that they should have a fair compensation for their labor; enough to keep them comfortable and nourishment for their wives and children.

From the Boston *Post* we learn that at Haverhill, on Saturday evening, it was resolved to strike, yesterday (Monday.) A meeting at Natick was largely attended and was addressed by Rev. U. S. BABCOCK and others. A meeting at Saugus was presided over by Mr. A. J. MILLS and was addressed by Mr. J. DILLON. One hundred and ninety-six of the cordwainers at Marblehead had declared themselves in favor of the movement.

The following is the letter of instruction from Mayor LINCOLN to the police when they were sent from Boston:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, BOSTON, Feb. 24, 1860.
To Mr. L. H. Ham, Deputy Chief of Police.

SIR: A request having been made to me by the Mayor of Lynn for the services of a portion of our Police force to preserve the peace of the city, as danger is apprehended growing out of the present excited state of the people. I grant you permission, together with twenty other members of the Department, to offer your services to the authorities.

If you are called upon to act, it must be under a special commission from the Mayor of Lynn.

Your duties will be, under his order, to protect property and life, and to secure the peace of the Commonwealth from the assaults of those who are disposed to violate them. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., Mayor.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 27.

Six hundred shoemakers of Haverhill, about two-thirds of the number employed there, organized today for a strike. The proceedings were orderly. The strikers at Lynn, Marblehead, Saugus, Natick and other places remain also quiet, but firm. At present the bosses manifest no disposition to make the required concessions.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT—INFORMATION CALLED FOR—NO MONEY TO BE PAID MR. SMITH—APPOINTMENT OF HEALTH WARDENS—BRIBERY AND ALDERMAN BRADY.

Alderman TUOMEY, at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Information has been received by members of this Board that an attempt to contract the cleaning of the streets has been made by a certain combination of Heads of Departments, at the rate of $300,000 per annum, without consultation with or sanction of the Common Council, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City Inspector is hereby directed to report to this Board on the 28th inst., (to-day,) what arrangements have been lately made or entered into, in relation to cleaning the streets of the City, and what authority exists by ordinance or charter therefor.

Alderman TUOMEY had no doubt that the Mayor was at the bottom of this movement by the City Inspector. This matter had been brewing for two weeks. The Mayor had been crying out that he was the friend of the laboring man, and here, when he was hardly warming his seat, he had caused this contract for $300,000 to be given to one man, who cut down the wages of his employes to six shillings a day and made them work all night.

Alderman FARLEY offered a substitute, requesting the City Inspector, Mayor, Comptroller, and Corporation Counsel to answer as soon as possible the following interrogatories in regard to the contract entered into with R. A. Smith for cleaning the streets.

1. Under what provision, clause or section of the City Charter was the authority derived for the making of the alleged contract or arrangement?

2. Under what ordinance, if any, was the authority obtained for the making of said contract or arrangement?

3. If said contract or arrangement was made, what specifications, conditions, obligations and securities were presented and entered into by the contracting parties?

4. Who was present when the award was made and who consented thereto?

Aldermen CORNELL and BOOLE opposed the substitute, saying that the resolution of Alderman TUOMEY covered the whole ground.

The substitute was rejected and the resolution of Alderman TUOMEY was adopted.

Alderman TUOMEY offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the Common Council not to sign any warrant for street cleaning in favor of R. A. SMITH, till otherwise ordered by the Board.

Alderman BARRY moved that it be laid over.

Alderman BRADY was astonished that a Democratic Mayor and a Democratic City Inspector should unite to "grind the faces of the poor." As for the Comptroller, he was a Black Republican, and nothing better could be expected of him. [Laughter.] But for the Democrats, who professed such fondness for the poor man, to enter into such a contract, was certainly something not to be expected.

Alderman BARRY withdrew his motion, and the resolution was adopted (on ayes and noes) unanimously. All the members except Alderman SPERA were present.

Alderman GENET offered a resolution directing the Comptroller not to sign any warrants in payment for street cleaning in favor of R. A. Smith till otherwise ordered. It was adopted.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution directing the City Inspector to have the streets cleaned by day's work as heretofore. It was adopted.

Alderman SMITH offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to report as early as possible all the information that he can obtain concerning the contract of Messrs. Husted and Kroehl for removing Diamond Reef, especially the original amount, the amount paid thereon, and the present condition of the work. It was adopted.

The City Inspector sent a communication to the Board, stating that he had appointed the following

Health Wardens.—Amos Stokey, Third Ward; Patrick O'Neal, Fourth Ward, and Francis A. Thomas, Nineteenth Ward. The appointments were confirmed.

Alderman BRADY arose to a question of privilege. He called attention to an attack upon the members of the Common Council in the *Daily News*, with which paper he understood that Gideon J. Tucker was connected, and in reply to it, stated that $1,500, and afterwards $2 000, had been offered him (Alderman BRADY) to vote for the confirmation of Gideon J. Tucker as President of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

The Board adjourned, to meet again at 5 P. M. this evening, for the purpose of receiving the report of the City Inspector with regard to the Street cleaning contract. The Clerk was directed to inform the City Inspector forthwith of the action of the Board.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT—MR. BAKER'S CONTESTED SEAT—THE EMIGRANT BUREAU—REWARD FOR A MURDERER—INJUNCTION UPON THE COMPTROLLER, ETC.

A regular session of the Board was held last evening, President JONES in the Chair.

Councilman PINCKNEY offered a resolution calling upon the Mayor to communicate to the Board what further legislation is necessary on the part of the Common Council to aid the Executive of the City in breaking up the traffic in lottery policies. Its adoption was moved and lost, by a vote of 9 to 10.

The following preamble and resolution, offered by Councilman HOGAN, was adopted without debate—ayes 15, nays 4:

Whereas, The streets of the City are in an uncleanly condition, owing to the unreasonableness of the weather, the want of funds, and, part cularly, inattention on the part of the City Inspector's Department on days when laborers could have been employed; and

Whereas, A proposed agreement has lately been entered into by certain Heads of Department, without authority, for cleaning the streets of the City for the sum of $300,000; and inasmuch as no such precedent of assumption of power should be allowed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be and is hereby appointed to frame and report specifications for cleaning the streets of the City, and their views generally in relation thereto

The Finance Committee reported in favor of giving $1,000 to the New-York Magdalen Society. Laid over.

The Special Committee upon the contested seat of JOHN BAKER reported that upon an investigation of the facts they had become fully convinced that Mr. BAKER, at the time of his election, was not a citizen of the United States, he having taken out his naturalization papers from the Common Pleas Court on the 20th of December last. The Committee further report that his disqualification was not known to the Board of Canvassers at the time of their giving him a certificate of election. They further state that the proofs upon which he finally obtained his naturalization papers were of a fraudulent character, Thos. B. Eager, the alleged witness thereto, being sick at the time in the Hospital at New-Orleans. They also submitted an opinion from the Corporation Counsel, adverse to the right of Mr. BAKER to hold his seat.

The report was ordered to be printed in the minutes; whereupon Councilman ALLEN presented a letter from Mr. BAKER to the Board resigning his seat, which was also laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Special Committee upon the communication of the Mayor recommending a bureau for the protection of emigrants and strangers, presented a report indorsing the views of the Mayor, and submitting an ordinance to carry them into effect. The report was laid over.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen was concurred in, authorizing the Mayor to offered an additional reward of $2,500 for the apprehension of the murderer of Wm. S. Tuers, the Custom-house roundsman.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Comptroller not to sign his warrant for any money, in pursuance of the contract between himself, the Mayor and the City Inspector and "one Smith, or Smith & Co.," for cleaning the streets, was concurred in. Also a resolution directing the City Inspector to continue cleaning the streets by day's work as heretofore.

Adjourned to this evening at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

UNPROSECUTED INDICTMENTS—SALARY OF THE LEGAL ADVISER OF THE BOARD.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, Mr. BLUNT again offered a resolution directing that the District-Attorney of this County be requested to report to this Board the names of all persons against whom indictments were found prior to the 1st day of August, 1859, and which at this time remain undisposed of, in which report he will set forth the date of the indictment, the offence charged, and the reason for not having brought the parties to trial.

Mr. PURDY moved that it be referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police. He defied any one to prove that the District-Attorney was derelict in his duty.

Mr. BLUNT was opposed to a reference.

Mr. LITTLE understood that there were some matters connected with the District-Attorney's office which it would not be advisable to make public. Therefore he was in favor of referring the matter so that the Committee could suppress all that it was not advisable to make public.

Mr. KENNEDY said there was a call for this information, and this Board was merely the agent of the public in obtaining it. He had no objection to a reference, but he was opposed to suppressing anything. Mr. KENNEDY said in regard to Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT, formerly District-Attorney, his allusion to whom at the last meeting had called forth a reply in one of the newspapers from that gentleman, that the latter was not worthy to be anybody's friend, and that it was necessary for Supervisors to be careful what they said when the reply consisted of assertions that were false.

Mr. PURDY offered an amendment to the resolution providing that what was therein directed should be done so far as is compatible with the ends of justice, and so far as the publicity would not retard the trial of parties indicted, setting forth everything connected with it so far as the District-Attorney's knowledge extends. The resolution and amendment were referred as proposed.

Mr. TWEED offered a resolution fixing the salary of the legal adviser (Richard Busteed, Esq.) of the Board at $2,000 per annum for the years 1859 and 1859. It was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

A resolution was offered by Mr. DAVIS directing an examination of the bridge over Harlem River at the termination of Third-avenue, for the purpose of ascertaining what repairs it needs. It was adopted.

A communication was received from the District Attorney, stating that the information asked for by the resolution pending before the Board, with regard to unprosecuted indictments, was matter of public record, except so far as regarded the reason why indictments had not been charged. He would furnish the desired information, so far as was possible, if the Board would give him an extra clerk, without whose assistance it would be impossible to compile it. He would not do so cheerfully, however, for the publicity would create many a heart-ache among those whose relatives had been indicted. The communication, and another from A. Oakey Hall, Esq., expressing similar views, were referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN SWORN IN.

Dr. LEWIS H. SAYRE, the recently-appointed Resident Physician, appeared at the Mayor's Office yesterday, and took the oath of office. Mr. AULD, the Mayor's Chief Clerk, sent a communication to Dr. ROCKWELL, whom Dr. SAYRE succeeds, informing him that his term of office had expired.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

STREET-CLEANING COMMENCED.

The work of cleaning the streets commenced again in good earnest yesterday, under the direction of Mr. R. A. SMITH, in accordance with the terms of his contract with the City Inspector, the Mayor and Comptroller concurring. The piers are not to be used as dumping-grounds by the contractor, but all the mud, rubbish and ashes, are to be removed from the City. Some members of the Common Council, whose laboring constituents are turned away from the public crib by the new arrangement, grumbled audibly yesterday.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

IMPORTANT CHANGES PROPOSED.

The Street Commissioner is about to make some important changes in his office. Certain of his employes will be removed and new men will be appointed. Who are to be ousted or who are to take their places has not yet transpired.

FATE OF INDICTMENTS.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY WATERBURY IN REPLY TO THE COMMON COUNCIL.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1860.

To the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I have seen a copy of a preamble and resolution presented at the last meeting of your honorable body, discussed, and laid upon the table; the purport of which was to request me to report to you the names of all persons against whom indictments were found prior to the 1st day of August, 1859, which remain undisposed of, together with the date of the indictment, the offence charged, and the reasons for not having brought the parties to trial. For the friendly expressions towards me which were made at that time, I beg the gentlemen who made them to accept my thanks; and I trust never to forget the kind and valuable assistance which your Board has extended to me, during the whole period of my incumbency of this office. I have no information as to the disposition you are likely to make of that resolution, but realizing that your action will not be characterized by any unfriendliness towards me, I nevertheless deem it proper, while the matter is unembarrassed by any question as to the right to call for such information, to communicate to you, frankly, my views upon the subject. All the facts called for by the resolution, except the reasons for the omission to bring the parties to trial, are matters of public record, and if you desire to have them communicated, I shall not fail to comply with your request, with all practicable speed. It will, however, take a clerk several weeks to prepare the list, and as there is no person in this office whose time can be spared, I request, if you desire the returns, that you will authorize me to employ a clerk temporarily for that purpose. But I cannot say that I would make such a report cheerfully, for I know too well that it would be followed by a train of aching hearts throughout the length and breadth of this City. Nothing has been more surprising to me, since I have filled this office, than to observe the warmth and tenacity with which the efforts and sympathy of affection cluster around the erring; and that, too, when the sufficiently repulsive features of crime are blackened by marks of depravity revolting to all the better instincts of our nature. Rather, with whatever innate dignity he may bend to his daily task to secure an honest livelihood, nor mother, however vivid may be her consciousness of the purity of character which make her a constant blessing to her household, can discover that these examples of integrity and virtue have not sufficed to restrain from the commission of crime a son who has been the object of unceasing efforts and of unnumbered hopes, without an agony of heart at least equal to that which would follow him to his grave. This interest is the criminal, which lives the heart of the parent, descends gradually through the host of nearer and more distant relatives and friends, until it is lost in the cold indifference of the world; as the ripples which circle around the abyss where a stone is cast into the smooth surface of the sea, finally die away in its immensity. It is no exaggeration to say that there is many a case of a forgiven youth, the record of whose only act of crime is in an untried indictment, which cannot be developed to the public eye without an extent of misery to those interested in his welfare, utterly disproportioned to the widest gratification of public curiosity that the publication of the list could impart; for I have yet to learn that it could possibly accomplish any measure of real good.

In respect, however, to the reasons why indictments have not been tried, it is my duty to say, that they could not be given without an examination of each case by myself or my assistants, which would require our time to an extent which the pressure of our official duties absolutely precludes us from giving. In a majority of the cases they would be only presumptive, and in some instances it would defeat the ends of justice to say why a trial is not had. For various reasons, therefore, such a return cannot be made. But, if any member of your Board wishes to know why any one or more of the indictments are not tried, he will call at this office it will give me great pleasure to satisfy him fully.

The reasons why indictments are not tried are various, and among them are the insufficiency of testimony to convict, the death or absence of witnesses, the failure to arrest the party charged, the satisfaction secured by one conviction of a party against whom a number are pending, defects in the indictment, the superseding of one indictment by finding a new one, the failure of a jury to agree upon one trial, the appearance of private feelings in the complaint rather than any material public wrong, and the probable reform of the accused. The number of untried indictments, if a series of years is taken, is undoubtedly large, and is constantly increasing; but this proves nothing. In the late case of a bank clerk thirty-nine indictments were found against him. He has been convicted upon one, and goes to his imprisonment, while the remaining thirty-eight find a final rest upon dusty shelves.

In disposing of offences against the laws defining crimes, society has two important interests to be considered: the reformation of the offender and the example of his punishment as a warning and restraint to others. It is my duty to secure the furtherance of these interests, and in the performance of this duty I realize that they are sometimes conflicting. It is my aim to discharge my duty conscientiously; and when the best course is doubtful, I would prefer to lean to the side of mercy, though I am not sure that I always do so. There are undoubtedly persons who desire an unrelenting punishment of offenders, but I hope the number is not large. For myself, I have no doubt that it is far better in some cases, especially where the offence has not been made public, not to prosecute the offender. For instance, a few days since, coming out of a building where there were a number of offices, I was met by a young man who asked me if I remembered him. I did not, and he gave me his name, when I recollected that he had been arrested for defrauding his employer, and after he had been confined over a month in the City Prison, I let him go, without trial, upon his protestations of penitence, and promise of reform. He told me that he had another situation, and assured me anew that he would never again do wrong. His father was an honest and faithful mechanic, whom I had noticed during several years working in the shop of a friend of mine. He came to me when his son was arrested, bowed down with grief, and feeling so keenly his disgrace that he did not want his own employers to know it. It was a case in which no consideration in his behalf could possibly be presented to the mind of any man, except that of humanity. In such a case, I think it is much better that the offender should be allowed an opportunity to reform, rather than risk, by sending him to a penal institution, the danger of his becoming a confirmed criminal. When I am so convinced I shall act accordingly, and I think I would be unworthy of my office if I did not. At the same time, it is due to myself to add that I have never omitted to try an indictment for any reason which, so far as I am concerned, might not be freely divulged.

In respect to old indictments, it is proper to say that I do not propose to dig out work from the mounds of the past, under any circumstances, unless the parties accused demand a trial. Business that was so recent when I entered upon my office that it might fairly be considered current, should of course be disposed of; but the same obligation does not apply to that which had become dead. I have not been able, even with the additional help you have kindly accorded to me, to bring the business of this office up to the degree of dispatch and system I hope to attain. My efforts, so far, have been in a great measure directed, by the vigorous prosecution of a particular class of offenders, to increase the security of life and limb in our City; and I believe they have not been without a reasonable degree of success. At no time, however, have I indulged the chimerical hope that I could satisfy everybody. I have rather sought to obey the dictates of my own judgment and conscience, as a course, aside from its intrinsic correctness, most likely to secure the approval of reasonable men. If I should unfortunately fail in this last result, nothing can take from me the satisfaction of knowing, when I retire from the office with which the people of this City have honored me, that I have done my best to serve them faithfully. Yours respectfully,

NELSON J. WATERBURY.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE COURT—HEAVY SENTENCE FOR A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE—BURGLARS SENTENCED.

The regular February term of this Court expired on Saturday last, but Recorder BARNARD, availing himself of the provisions of a recent statute of the Legislature, determined to sit during the present week, for the purpose of assisting to clear the City Prison of the large number of its occupants which are left there untried, notwithstanding the recent protracted session of the Court of Over and Terminer.

James Johnstone and John Wilson, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to that crime in the third degree, and were sentenced—Johnstone to two years and six months in the State Prison, and Wilson to two years and two months.

Patrick Laughlin, aged 43 years, was tried for a fearful outrage on a female child, aged 7 years. We cannot publish the details of the crime. The case, in its trial, occupied two hours. The jury immediately convicted the prisoner, and the Recorder sentenced him for eleven years and six months to the State Prison. The spectators in the Court commenced to applaud, but silence was directly restored.

Edward Wiegand, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt at that offence, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court adjourned till to-day.

The Case of the Ticket Swindler.

The People vs. *Frank F. Fowler.*—This is the case of ticket-swindling, tried in the Oyer and Terminer a few days since, and which resulted in the conviction of the prisoner.

This is the argument on the exceptions of his counsel to the ruling of Justice INGRAHAM on the trial. Decision reserved.

N. J. Waterbury for the people; James M. Smith for the prisoner.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

ALLEN, J.—*First Baptist Church, of Brooklyn,* vs. *Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company.*—Order discharged, and motion denied.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Alder* vs. *Stall.*—Motion to change place of trial granted, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Meyer vs. *Same.*—Same order.

Sexias vs. *Underwood.*—Same order.

Foster vs. *Harris.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

Howes vs. *Underwood*—Motion to change venue granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Robinson* vs. *Chittenden*—See opinion.

Calendar—TUESDAY, Feb. 28.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jury causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motions in Criminal Cases.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 484 510, 550, 400, 280, 399, 153, 317, 413, 952, 369, 144, 293, 311, 405, 408, 555, 508, 375, 219, 121, 414.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 27.

$6,000	U. S. 5s, '65	99⅜	
3 600	Ohio State 6s	106	
5 000	Virgi'a State 6s	93	
16,000	Missouri State 6s	85⅝	
10 000	do	s60	80¾
10 000	do	s60	80
5,000	do		80⅝
3.000	Ky. State 6s		102⅜
6,000	Brook City W. L.		104⅜
6,000	N. Y. Central 6's		92
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R.		101
1,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.		82½
3,000	Har. R. 3d M. Bs		73
1,000	M. C. R. 8 per ct. 1st M. S. P. C. Bds.		94⅛
10.000	do.		94⅛
3 000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.		90
2,000	M. S. 1st m. bs.		73
3,000	do.		74
2 000	M. S. & F. bs		56
4,000	C. & T. S. F. bs		59
50	Pacific M. S. C.	b30	94
100	do.		94
100	do.	b30	94⅛
50	do.	b 0	94
50	do.	s60	93½
50	do.	s60	93⅝
50	do.	b60	94⅛
100	do.	b60	94⅝
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	b60	94
50	Canton Company		17⅛
100	Bud. River Rail'd		39¼
100	Harlem R. Pref	b30	33⅛
100	Reading Rail'd	s60	40¾
50	do.		40⅜
50	do.	b60	40⅜
200	do.	b60	41
450	N. Y. Central R.		71
50	do.	s7	70⅞
400	do.	b60	71
200	do.		70⅞
200	do.	s10	70⅞
200	do.	s30	70¾
50	do.	b30	70⅞
100	do.	s60	70¾
300	do.		70⅞
50	Erie R. Agent'd S.		87⅛
250	Panama Railroad		134
50	do.	s10	134
100	do.	b10	134
50	Ill. Central R.	b60	57
550	Galena & Chic. R.		67
150	Chic. R. I. R.	s10	62¾
1 150	do.	s30	63¼
50	do.	s10	62⅝
275	do.		62¾
20	do.		62½
670	do.		61¼
34	Del., L. & W. R.		75

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, 1869		100
10 000	U. S. 6s 1874		103¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s		80¼
1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90		88¾
8,000	do.		88¾
5,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.		94
4 000	D. L. & W. 2d M.		91
1 000	Hud. R. R. 1st M		102¾
800	Ill Cen. R. bds.		89¾
7 000	do.		88¾
12	Bk. of Commerce		96¾
100 N. Y. Central R.			70¾
100	do.	b60	70⅞
100	do.		70¾
100	do.	b60	70⅞
500	Pacific M. S. Co.		94¾
350	do.	b60	94⅝
40	Erie Railroad		39¼
200	Hud. River R.		39¼
100	do.	s10	39⅛
100	Harlem R. Pref.	b60	33
50	Reading R.	s60	40¾
50	Mich. Central R.		37⅜
9	Mich. So & N. I. R.		62¾
150	Gal & Chi. R.		57
400	Chi & R. Is. R	s15	62½
200	do.	b60	62¾
180	Indian'lis & Cin R.		49
100	Del Lack. & W. R.		76
50	New-Jersey R.		117¾

MONDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 18:

Increase in Loans	$192,208
Increase in Specie	182 716
Decrease in Circulation	121,406
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	145.737

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 25 1859.	Feb. 25, 1860.	Feb. 18, 1860.
Capital	$68,040,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	125,866,083	124,398,239	124,206,031
Specie	26,470,171	20,773,896	20,591,189
Circulation	7,736,982	7,928,595	8,050,001
Gross Deposits	108,000,892	100,622,481	100,386,551
Exchanged	19.785,055	22,151,504	22 061,311
Undrawn	88,215.837	78,470,977	78,323,240
In Sub-Treasury	7,193 829	8,955,303	10,012,573

The Bank return this afternoon differs very little in the Averages of the week from that of last Monday. The lines of Discount, Deposit and Specie go up moderately, while the Circulation is slightly lower. The Specie Average, as noticed in our review of this morning, is a rising one, independent of the California remittance, and with that the actual Stock of Gold in Bank to-night must be nearly two millions over the sum shown on the present return. The Discount line advances less decidedly than the ease in the open market last week indicated. The North River Bank is again admitted to the Clearing House Association. The present week opens with rather increased ease, if anything, on the terms for Money. There is fair employment on Call at 6 ₱ cent. among the Brokers, but not equal to the disposition of lenders. The Discounts outside of Bank to-day on choice lists of indorsed paper, 3@6 months, are at 7 ₱ cent., and on 60-day acceptances at 6 ₱ cent. Some exceptional sales of the longer dates, very select names, have

terms not ascertained, with 150 boxes Havana, on private terms. ₱ D.

TALLOW—Has been in active request, partly for export, and sales have been reported since our last of 30,000 lbs. prime, chiefly at 11c. ₱ D.

TEAS—Blacks are most sought after. Greens are moderately inquired for. Prices are generally firm.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. at 22½c.@24c.,—the latter an extreme rate for extra. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 50 tons Measurement Goods at 20s; 300 pkgs. Lard and 50 boxes Bacon at 25s., with, by steamer, 300 firkins Butter at 35s., and 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London: 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs; 200 boxes Bacon at 30s.; 50 tcs. Beef at 6s., and 100 bbls. Tallow at 30s. For Bremen: 300 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₱ lb., and 1,000 bbls. Resin at 3s.

Sales of Real Estate....Feb. 27.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot on N. W. cor. 14th-av. and 113th-st, 25.1x100...$1,700
1 lot S. S. Park-st., 138.3 E. from Pearl-st., size 20.4 and 22.10x92.9 and 85.8..... 5,600
2 lots adjoining 19.10 and 41.2x85.8 and 81.5..... 5,000

INSTRUCTION.

A FRENCH LADY, FAMILIAR WITH both the French and English languages, will give lessons in French, at private houses, for a moderate compensation. The most unexceptionable references given. Address care Box No. 397 Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6

MISS RUSSELL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—This school is located at Greenfield, Mass., a town on the Connecticut River, which in climate and scenery is unsurpassed, it is also accessible by railroad from all directions. There are two terms in the year, the first beginning Sept. 16 and ending Feb. 2, the second beginning Feb. 24 and ending July 18. The course of instruction embraces, in addition to the common and higher English branches, the French, German and ancient languages. A native French teacher resides in the family, and French is made, as far as possible, the language of the school. Circulars, embracing terms, references, &c., may be obtained at the office of J. Russell & Co., No. 89 Beekman-st., New-York, or by application to Miss Russell, in Greenfield

A GERMAN LADY HAVING SOME LEISURE time, would take a few pupils in the French and German languages. She is desirous of forming conversational classes for married as well as single ladies, which method she has found very successful to beginners, in acquiring a proper accent of a language. Address, with name and residence, Miss W., Box No. 87 *Times* Office.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address, by note, LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

$33 50 FOR FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD AND TUITION.—The Spring term of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 28. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Fare from New-York $2 50. Address for circular, Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence Feb. 3, and is a most favorable time to enter this Seminary, as the course of study will not be interrupted by a vacation for twenty-one weeks. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

$40 PAYS BOARD| Term opens April 13. and Tuition four-| Fourteen Instructors. Lateen weeks, at Hudson dies desiring to teach, fur-River Institute, Claver-| nished places. Write for ack, Columbia Co., N. Y. | Catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 13th-st. Circulars at the School

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY AS resident governess in a family living about 8 miles from Philadelphia, to take the entire charge and education of two little girls, 8 and 6 years old; must be a proficient on the piano-forte, and capable of giving thorough instruction in French and English. Best references required. Address HUGH DAVIDS, Tacony Post-office, XXIIId Ward, Philadelphia.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD MUCH experience in teaching, desires a situation as daily or resident governess, in the City; she teaches the English branches, music, drawing and painting; salary not so much an object as a good home; satisfactory references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A SITUATION IS DESIRED BY A LADY who has had many years' experience as a governess in Scotland and America, where she taught English in all its branches; the rudiments of Latin, French, vocal and instrumental music, drawing, plain and fancy needlework and embroidery. Address A. M., No. 181 Front-st., Brooklyn.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD education and refinement, engaged in teaching preferred, may have board at No. 31 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; family private, with all the comforts of a home.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN OF EDUCATION and experience in teaching, whose present engagement will shortly terminate, wishes to meet with another situation in a family or school. Address E. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS. Will continue open until the 1st of June.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

WATER FOR SHIPPING.
PASSAIC AND RIDGEWOOD WATER
Supplied to Shipping,
by T. F. BULL,
Pier No. 21, East River.

THE FINE ARTS.
ARY SCHEFFER & DELAROCHE'S
WORKS ON PHOTOGRAPHY JUST RECEIVED.
GOUPIL & CO., M. KNOEDLER, Successor,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO. 1.
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
Bone Dust, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

CITY TWINE MILLS,
No. 59 Ann-st., rear. Warehouse, No. 45 Beekman-st.
T. P. TRAVERS, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Twines of all descriptions.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-seasoned billiard-tables, made in the best possible manner, and at reasonable prices, will be found at the PHELAN BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York. Every article connected with the trade at the lowest rates.

ANY PARTY WISHING TO ADOPT A fine male child of three weeks, can hear of a good opportunity by addressing LIVINGSTON, Station A, Spring-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR MATCHED BAY HORSES very stylish drivers, fit for a gentleman's carriage. To be seen at No. 16 Bond-st., this day only.

PEW IN BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE—Rev. Drs. Spring and Hoge, pastors—one of the best in the church. Address B., Box No. 655 Post-office.

PERSONAL.

HARMONIUM CLUB.
The Committee of Arrangements for the above Club Supper meet THIS EVENING at the Club House, at 8 P. M. N. B.—Members who have friends to introduce must let the Committee know as above.

THE HEIRS-AT-LAW OF JOSEPH THOMSON, or JAMES THOMSON, will hear of something much to their advantage by applying to RICHARD PATRICK, No. 241 Pearl-st., New-York. The Thomsons were brothers, and left the vicinity of London, England, about the year 1802, and subsequently, up to 1840, resided and carried on the business of bakers in New-York or Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MAN, OF PREPOSSESSING appearance, and wealthy, desires to open a correspondence with young ladies, not over nineteen years of age, with a view to matrimony. Address G. A. B., Brooklyn Post office.

S. LINWOOD—A LETTER AWAITS YOU. H.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS WILL preach during the week as follows:
TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Jersey City, at Rev. P. D. Van Cleef's Church, Wayne-st.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Brooklyn, at Rev. Mr. Holmes' Church, Pierrepont-st.
THURSDAY, March 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Jersey City. Place will be given on the day.
FRIDAY, March 2, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Brooklyn, at the Second Presbyterian Church, (late Dr. Loud's,) corner Clinton and Fulton sts.
SATURDAY, March 3, 4 o'clock P. M., at Rev. Dr. Thompson's Church, Grand-st., corner Crosby.
MONDAY NIGHT, Feb. 27, at 7½ o'clock, at Rev. Dr. Thompson's Church, Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., and EVERY EVENING during the week at the same place and same hour, except Saturday, when the service will be at 4 o'clock P. M., instead of the evening.

A RELIGIOUS SERVICE WILL BE HELD THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, on 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Addresses by J. A. R. ROGERS, one of the Kentucky exiles, and Rev. C. C. FOOTE, a laborer among the colored exiles in Canada. The facts presented by these gentlemen are of thrilling interest.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
Request the attention of
HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS,
and purchasers generally, to their present
LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK
OF
SUPERIOR FAMILY LINENS,
Received direct from the most celebrated manufacturers, warranted pure Linen, well finished, and serviceable, viz.:

SHIRTINGS,	NAPKINS,	DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,	DOYLIES,	DIAPERS.

Also, extra-heavy Scotch Table-Cloths and Napkins, to match with Turkey and Damask borders; very heavy Scotch Diaper, all widths; Barnsley Sheetings and Table Linens, all widths.

PILLOW CASE LINENS,	HUCKABUCK.
BIRD'S EYE DIAPER,	RUSSIA DIAPER,
BATHING TOWELS,	RUSSIA CRASH, &c.,

RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Will offer, on MONDAY, Feb. 27,
A LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
OF THE
LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES
IN
LADIES' PARIS DRESS GOODS
Flounced Barege Robes, from.....$5 to $15.
Flounced do. Chintz colors, from $8 to $12.
Plain and Figured Double Skirts, from $6 to $12.
Grenadine and Crêpe de Paris Robes...$10 to $15.
Barege Anglais Double Skirts.....$8 to $10.
NEWEST SPRING STYLES
DRESS GOODS by the yard, IN GREAT VARIETY.
Plain Bareges, Crepe Morette, Figured Bareges, Barre Ecosais, Barege Anglais, Chintz de Laines, Foulards de l'Inde, Lorse de Paris, &c., &c., &c.
And at Stores Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST'T, And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Will exhibit on MONDAY, Feb. 27,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
ORGANDIE AND MUSLIN ROBES
LATEST PARIS DESIGNS FOR SPRING.

Lawn Robes	$2 50 to $4 00
Organdie Robes, double skirts	$4 00 to $8 50
Chintz do. four flounces	$8 00
Swiss Muslin Robes, nine flounces	$6 00

ALSO,
Plain Paris Lawns, Printed Jaconets, Colored-ground Organdies, Rich Chintz-ground Organdies and Jaconets, Brillantes, &c., &c., &c.
And at Stores
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET, and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Would invite notice to their very large assortment of
NEW SPRING DRESS SILKS,
Including the latest Paris designs in flounced Robes, Bayaderes, Chene, Stripes, Brocades, Figures, &c., and containing many of the
RICHEST SILKS EVER IMPORTED.
Also, a full assortment of New Styles
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Small Checks, Plaids, Bayaderes, Stripes, &c., &c., at 75cts., 89cts., and $1.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET, and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY
GOODS, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Lace Curtains, Muslin and Lace Draperies, Satin de Laines, Damasks, Reps, Tassels, and Curtain Fixtures of every description. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and fixtures, in great variety,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS.
LONG AND SQUARE.
An additional lot will be opened at retail, on
MONDAY, FEB. 27.
ALSO,
A fine assortment of
STRIPED FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on
MONDAY, FEB. 27,
At retail, their Spring importations of Paris and Lyons novelties, consisting of
SILKS, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
BAREGE MUSLIN DE LAINES, in five, seven and nine volants; also by the yard.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

MOURNING GOODS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, the 27th, their entire Spring importation of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Containing the choicest productions of the European manufacturers.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
In addition to our immense stock of housekeeping dry goods, we will offer THIS DAY our Spring importations of
RICHARDSON'S LINENS, of every quality,
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, and MARSEILLES QUILTS.
Also, 3,000 pair of rich LACE CURTAINS.
All of which will be offered at prices that will give entire satisfaction to purchasers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MILLS SKIRT COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS,
No. 18 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
The quality, style and finish of these goods are conceded by judges to be unequaled. In order to meet the demand of many of our customers, we have just added to our assortment
THE ELIZABETHAN TRAIL,
which is, we are confident, the most graceful Skirt ever produced.
The band of each Skirt manufactured by us is stamped "Anglo-American Mills." Buyers will please bear this in mind, as Skirts of a *very inferior quality*, in imitation of our goods, are being offered in this market.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on Monday, Feb. 27,
500 PIECES BAREGE ANGLAIS, all colors, at 1s. per yard, worth 2s.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on Monday, Feb. 27,
A LARGE LOT OF WHITE BRILLIANTS, yard wide, at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d.
ALSO—A lot of 4-4 PRINTED BRILLIANTS, at 1s. and 1s. 3d. per yard—a DECIDED BARGAIN.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open, on Monday, Feb. 27, a LARGE LOT OF HEAVY SHIRTING LINEN, at 2s. 6d., 3s. and 3s. 6d. per yard. ALSO—Full assortment of TABLE DAMASKS and TOWELINGS.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open, on Monday, 27th February,
ANOTHER LARGE LOT of fine SHIRTING MUSLINS, yard wide, at 10 cents per yard, worth 1s.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 27, an entirely fresh stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
the cheapest and most attractive they have ever offered.
Their friends and customers are invited to examine them, relying to meet with the utmost civility, without being importuned to purchase.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

MRS. W. ROLLINGS, NO. 318 CANAL-STREET, is happy to announce to her customers and the public in general, that her extensive alterations are now completed, and will open her magnificent establishment on MONDAY next, Feb. 27, with a superb assortment of imported Bonnets, Flowers, Coiffures, &c.; also, a splendid variety of her own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed. Merchants visiting this city will do well by calling before purchasing elsewhere.

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES—LADIES, MISSES and gents' also a great variety of gauntlet and fleece lined, from 25 cents up. Ladies', misses' and gents' undergarments and hose, very cheap. Cloth, knitting yarns all colors, Shetland veils, &c., at ELGER'S, 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

TO LADIES.—MISS F. A. SMITH'S DRESS making establishment, No. 113 4th av., two doors above 12th-st., where ladies can be served in accordance with the latest Parisian styles. A perfect fit, moderate prices, and punctuality always guaranteed.

WET BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, white and colored cotton hose, black broadcloth, cassimeres, linen tab e-cloths, muslins, &c., for sale by W. MATHEW, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WOVEN SKIRTS.

LETTERS PATENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Dated Oct. 4, 1859, reissued Dec. 27, 1859, vest in us the exclusive right to make and sell what is known in the market as the
WOVEN SKELETON SKIRT.

It is generally known to manufacturers that this Skirt is original with us, but inasmuch as dealers may not be fully aware of our rights, we hereby notify the trade that these goods cannot be legally sold without a license, unless they bear our stamp, or are manufactured by parties holding a license from us. The name of the manufacturer and date of patent must be stamped on each skirt.

We have retained as counsel C. M. Keller, Esq., and Geo. Gifford, Esq., who have commenced legal proceedings to maintain our rights against parties willfully infringing. Application for license can be made to S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 23 John-st., or WILLIAM KING, No. 153 West 15th-st.

We commenced a suit against
J. F. MORAN & CO., No. 248 Canal-st.,
for infringement of our patent, on the 5th of January last, in the United States Circuit Court.

JAMES DRAPER,
S. H. DOUGHTY,
WILLIAM KING,
JAMES BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1860.

W. S. & C. H. Thomson & Co., Osborn & Cheesman, J. Wilcox & Co., E. S. Sheldon, and C. H. De Forrest are licensed to manufacture and sell Skirts under this patent.

301. CHAS. HEARD & CO., 301.
No. 301 Grand-st.
Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 20,
A new invoice of
RICH DRESS SILKS, very heavy,
At $1 per yard: actual cost $1 50.
ALSO:
A full assortment of
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, (a job lot,)
AT
60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85 and 90 cents per yard.
A superb article of
Five Cases
NEW ALL WOOL SAXONY PLAIDS, warranted,
At 25 cents per yard.
HOUSEKEEPERS' LINEN and COTTON goods.
A general assortment of
The Best Marks,
RECENTLY PURCHASED
FROM AUCTION,
At 30 per cent. below usual prices.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

FOUNTAIN'S CHECKED AND PLAID, PLAIN AND BLACK
PINEAPPLE GOODS, just received.

WASH SILKS, CHECKED AND PLAID.
CAMEL'S HAIR shawls and scarfs, cheap.
CHINA, AMERICAN and French fans.
EXTRA RICH plain and black French silks.
CUSPADORS, vases, fancy china and curiosities.
ARTICLES from Japan, China, India, Manila, and American Indian goods in the greatest variety, wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S.
No. 653 Broadway.

AT W. JACKSON'S,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
The following Spring Goods being just received, will be offered at wholesale and retail.
4 cases English Ballarines, 18¾ cents, worth 31,
5 cases Palmetto Cloth, 12½ cents, worth 25,
3 cases check Poplins, 25 cents, worth 37½,
5 cases English Delaines, 12½ cents, worth 18¾,
2 cases Silk Poplins, 62½ cents, worth $1,
2 cases Foulards, 62½ cents, worth 87½,
3 cases Pineapple Cloths, 37½ cents, worth 62½,
N. B—Most of the above goods can be worn by ladies not in mourning.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURning goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1860. THE ART JOURNAL. 1860.
(LONDON.)
The February number of this popular work is now ready.
The January number commences a new volume, and contains, in addition to its usual attractions, a
NEW SERIES OF PAPERS,
DECORATIONS OF THE COURSE OF THE HUDSON, FROM ITS SOURCE TO THE SEA.
By Benson J. Lossing, profusely illustrated with original engravings on wood from actual sketches taken in the Autumn of the past year.
THE COMPANION GUIDE BY RAILWAY IN SOUTH WALES.
By Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. Illustrated by J. D. Harding, Birkett Foster, &c.
The number for January also contains the following three magnificent steel engravings:
1. UNA. Engraved by P. Lightfoot, from the picture by W. E. Frost, A. R. A., in the Royal Collection at Osborne.
2. THE LADY CONSTANCE. Engraved by T. Vernon, from the picture by Winterhalter, in the Royal Collection at Osborne.
3. BEARING THE CROSS. Engraved by W. Holl, from the picture by Raffaelle, in the Royal Gallery of Madrid.
THE TURNER GALLERY.—Ere long the subscribers to the ART JOURNAL will obtain engravings from pictures by this great master.
THE ART JOURNAL
Is a work especially suited for connoisseurs, artists, and all lovers of the Fine Arts. Each number contains three large Steel Engravings, and numerous illustrations on wood. Subscriptions $3 a year, or 75 cents per month.
VIRTUE & CO.,
No. 26 John-st., New-York.

HOW TO LIVE.
SAVING AND WASTING; Or, DOMESTIC ECONOMY ILLUSTRATED by the Life of Two Families of Opposite Character, Habits, and Practices, in a pleasant tale of real life, full of
USEFUL LESSONS IN HOUSEKEEPING,
SHOWING
How to Live, How to Have,
How to Gain, How to be Happy,
Including the story of the needlewoman who supported herself and four children on
A DIME A DAY.
No man, woman, or child can read this book without being interested in its pleasant narrative and exposition of human character, and instructed in its lessons of economy in things that pertain to every-day life in every family.
Price, post-paid, 87 cents.
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

20,000 COPIES SOLD.
NOW READY.
THIRD EDITION,
FANNY.
By ERNEST FEYDEAU.
Preface by Jules Janin.
1 vol 12mo, paper, 50 cents.
E. D. LONG & CO., Publishers,
No. 26 Ann-st., New-York.

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS FOR GENTLEMEN'S DRESS—Just published. Also, the CUTTER'S GUIDE, the most elaborate work on the art of cutting extant. Office 156 Broadway, second floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—IN TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, NEAR 6th-av., two adjoining rooms, furnished as bed and sitting rooms; will be let to a single gentleman with or without breakfast; gas, hot and cold water, and all other conveniences and comforts on the same floor. Family very small; no more boarders taken. House held on a five years lease. Best references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,346 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, (without small children,) a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No, 114 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, or a single furnished room, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 6th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT BOARD AT NO. 10 Nelson-place, within one block of Broadway, and third door from Clinton-place. Several rooms, single or double. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen desiring board can find good accommodations at the Madison House, corner of 20th-st. and Madison-av. Day boarders taken at moderate terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had in a private family, having a full-sized front room, with gas, bath, &c; situation convenient to the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, G. R., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—AT NO. 26 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; a pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen

BOARD WANTED.—PARTIAL BOARD IN A pleasant locality in New-York or Brooklyn, by a young man. Address, with full particulars, S. R., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a pleasant location, and private family preferred. Address, with price, location and full particulars, G. B., Box No. 915 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE young ladies would like to find board with a respectable private family in Williamsburgh; location pleasant; good references given. Address, with full particulars, L. G. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A HEALthy locality in Westchester County, not more than twenty-five miles from the City, within convenient walking distance of a railroad depôt, in a pleasant farm-house, where there are no children and no boarders taken for a family of three adults and five children, from five to sixteen years of age, who will pay a fair price for good accommodations, and provide their own furniture if necessary, and if suited, will likely remain a year. Address or apply to C. H. SMITH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

DO NOT MOVE ON THE FIRST OF MAY, 19 Union Place (Broadway, above 15th-st.,) one suit of rooms to let; also two single ones at the above number. Rooms have large clothes-closets and all the modern improvements attached. Breakfast from 7 until 9, and dinner at 5 and six. References given and required.

PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to rent, to two or three single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; breakfast if desired; only a few steps to the stages or cars. Reference required. Inquire at No. 691 Broadway, dry goods store.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable woman as first-class cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands all kinds of desserts; can come highly recommended for honesty, good temper and neatness, and is very economical. Apply at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; can do plain cooking; good washer and ironer; can do chamberwork, or would go as housekeeper, is willing and obliging to her employers; would go a short distance in the country; can give reference. Call at No. 101½ 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking, meats pastries, baking, game, soups, &c., and is a fine laundress; has the best City reference; no objections to a boarding house or to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; she can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 219 East 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor, front room

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable, steady and reliable servant; is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer; thoroughly experienced in housework, and an economical, hard working girl. Best of references given. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a Protestant Englishwoman who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, between 17 and 18 years of age, to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or to mind children and sew; is a good embroiderer. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first class cook; can cook meats of all kinds, pastry and all kinds of soups; is an excellent baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would assist in caring grown children; has unexceptionable reference, can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SMART INTELligent colored girl to do general housework in a small private family; wages not so much of a object as a good Christian home. Also, a girl who desires a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Call at No. 56 Raymond-st., between Johnson and Tillary, Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, WELL-RECOMMENDed Protestant Scotch girl; a situation, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; has lived in good places both in City and country; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 378 6th-av., up stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS nurse and to do plain sewing, by a respectable young woman, who is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. No objections to any part of the country. Has excellent City reference. Apply, for two days, at No 624 4th-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABle woman, as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; small private family preferred. Best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 85 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; can make all kinds of pastry, and is a very good baker. Has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as plain cook and to assist to wash and iron; has lived three years and six months in her last place; can be well recommended. Can be seen at No. 211 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize, by employing good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6 hav., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED.—A VERY NEAT, ACTIVE, WILLING girl wishes a situation as perfect waitress, or chambermaid and assist to wash or nurse and plain seamstress; is perfectly competent to fill either situation to the satisfaction of any respectable family. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class laundress in a private family; she truly understands her business. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—TO MAKE ENGAGEMENTS BY THE week or month, by a competent dressmaker, who understands making boys' clothes, and who has a machine of her own, if required; superior City reference. Apply at No. 735 8th-av., between 50th and 51st sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABle young woman, as nurse; is capable of taking care of a young baby, and willing to do light chamberwork; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 14 6th-st., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as cook; will assist in the washing if required; understands all kinds of cookery. Can be seen at her present employer's, (who will feel happy in recommending her,) No. 5 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing. Has no object on to the country, or to travel with a lady to Europe. Unexceptionable City references. Call at or address No. 168 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waiting, or chambermaid and fine washer; the other as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can be best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 28 East 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as laundress; one who can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived seven years; none but good families need apply. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 134 9th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; the other to sew and take care of children; best of City references from their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or would assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference. To be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union court, 12th-st., University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress—one who understands mangling and fluting, with the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 54 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress, and fine washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present situation until engaged. Apply at No. 456 7th-av., above 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; has good reference; can be seen at No. 167 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can give the best of reference; has lived nine years in one place. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; best of reference given. She can be seen for two days, at No. 115 St. Mark's-place, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED WOman, to do general housework in a small, private family; washes a good blanket; good washer and ironer. Apply, for three days, at No. 144 West 33th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—FOR A GENTEEL AND TIDY American girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid in a private family. She has good City reference and understands her business. Address C., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good plain cook and washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 154 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third door, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can give the best of reference; has lived in both City and country; has lived seven years in one place. Address a note to J. M., Box 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies and game. Very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 6th-st., near 2d-av., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse; perfectly understands the care of children and plain sewing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 169 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, or to do fine washing; can wait on table;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 28, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements This Evening.

SIBLO'S GARDEN—COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WINTER GARDEN—GOVERNOR'S WIFE—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JEANIE DEANS, OR THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—WI-COM-I-KET—FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE DUMB SAVOYARD AND HIS MONKEY—THE ALPINE MAID. Evening—THE OCTOROON.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE ROMAN D'UN JEUNE HOMME PAUVRE.

GOLDBECK'S HALL—MR. SIDDONS' LECTURES AND READINGS.

SIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

There was a very large meeting of Republicans at Cooper Institute last evening, to listen to that noted political exhorter and prairie orator, ABE LINCOLN, of Illinois. Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT presided. The speaker, as soon as he appeared upon the platform, was vehemently cheered, and during the delivery of his address frequently applauded. His text lay in the sentiment of Senator DOUGLAS, that those who framed the Constitution understood the power of the Federal Government over the question of Slavery in the Territories as well, if not better than ourselves. He agreed with Mr. DOUGLAS on that point, and then proceeded to develop what the precise understanding of our fathers was in that particular; and in doing so, demonstrated that only three among them had ever by word or act indicated a doubt as to the power of the Federal Government over Slavery in the Territories. Twenty-three of them had voted for bills, and WASHINGTON had signed a bill, by which Congress exerted a directory power over Slavery in the only Territory then held by the United States. The concluding portion of the address was devoted to plain talk to the people of the South; an assurance to them that the Republican Party is the conservative party of the day, and that Republican principles in relation to Slavery are the same as those believed in and acted upon by the founders of the Republic. He also counseled the Republicans to deal gently with their opponents, and to remain true to their creed.

The United States Senate yeeterday passed a resolution, offered by Mr. COLLAMER, instructing the Post-office Committee to report a bill requiring all letters not called for within thirty days after their reception at an office to be returned to their writers. The resolutions of Mr. BROWN being then called up, Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, entered into a protracted argument to show that both Iowa and Wisconsin had practically nullified the Fugitive act; especially replying to the recent speech of Senator DOOLITTLE, and repelling the retaliatory charges brought by that Senator against the State of Georgia. The Senate afterward went into Executive Session, and presently adjourned. The House passed the Invalid Pension and Military Academy Appropriation bills. Mr. CONCKLING moved a Committee to inquire whether any further legislation is required for the protection of freedom of speech in the District of Columbia. It was not acted upon. Mr. GURLEY, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution in favor of printing 25,000 extra copies of the President's Message and documents without the usual statistical matter, and 5,000 only with the tables. The cost of printing, he stated, would thus be reduced from $39,000 to $16,000. The resolution was adopted. After an eager attempt of the members of the Committee upon the recent celebration to make explanations in regard to the entertainment of the Seventh Regiment—an attempt which the pertinacious opposition of Illinois members baffled—the House was called for a vote on the Printer. Four ballots resulted in the choice of Mr. THOMAS H. FORD, of Ohio, who was declared elected. The House then adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Hon. CYRUS SPINK, a Member of Congress from Ohio, who died last Summer.

Mr. HORACE WHITE, editor of the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, was before the Senatorial Investigating Committee, yesterday, and gave some testimony, though interesting, it did not tend to throw any light upon the rise and progress of the Harper's Ferry foray. He stated that the National Kansas Committee was organized in May, 1856. It disbursed $120,000 before it was dissolved in March, 1857, but of this amount not more than $10,000 had been expended in the purchase of arms. Mr. WHITE had met JOHN BROWN on three occasions. He saw him for the last time at the Astor House, in this City, when he was endeavoring to procure from the National Kansas Committee 200 rifles, which had been stored under its orders at Tabor, Iowa, alleging that he wished to use them in Kansas. This request was refused after a long debate, and the arms in question were returned to the Massachusetts Committee. BROWN, however, had procured $150 in money from the Committee, and twenty-five Navy revolvers had been sent him, but they never reached their destination. Neither to Mr. WHITE, nor, in his hearing, to any other member of the National Committee, had BROWN revealed his designs relative to Harper's Ferry. Although it was not allowed to go upon the record, as testimony, Mr. WHITE explained that the rifles in question were stored at Tabor, because the Border Ruffian forays into Kansas had ceased, and they were not needed there.

Our correspondent in Kansas apprises us that the market for divorces on the Legislative 'Change may be quoted as extremely active. Among numerous and notable applicants was Mr. ROBERT S. STROTHER, of Washington City, who married the daughter of Mrs. MYRA GAINES, of litigious fame, and who sought a separation on the ground that his wife found his society disagreeable and avoided it. The evidence upon which he relied were letters from Messrs. CRITTENDEN, CORWIN, and other members of Congress, who indorsed the grievance of which Mr. STROTHERS complained; and begged as a matter of personal favor that the act might be passed. It was passed accordingly. Ex-Secretary STANTON had left for Washington, to labor for the admission of the State. He is understood to be a candidate for a seat in the United States Senate.

Nothing further has been done towards exploring the fate of the *Hungarian* and her passengers. Preparations are talked of in the same strain as at first, but make no progress. Among other trifling indications as to the passengers, we are told from Halifax that a hat box with the name of "WILLIAM BOULLENHOUSE, Sackville," has been washed ashore; and from Canada, that Messrs. MCKELLAR and MERRITT, M. P. P., who were supposed to have been among the lost, had not embarked upon the doomed vessel.

Prof. CHAUNCEY ALLAN GOODRICH, of Yale College, died at his residence in New-Haven on Saturday, aged 70.

Among the bills introduced into the State Senate yesterday, was one to diminish the expense of State advertising. The bill enabling the Trustees of Columbia College to purchase land was passed. In Committee of the Whole, an amendment to the Divorce bill, authorizing divorces where either party is a drunkard of three years' standing, was adopted. An amendment to the act relative to married women, giving them absolute control over their own property, was likewise adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. The charter of the Citizens' Savings Bank, and other measures of secondary importance, were subsequently discussed. The Assembly made a long day of it, holding a night as well as a daylight session. The Committee on the Speaker's charges of corruption made a report, discrediting the accusation, and acquitting Mr. T. B. MILLIKEN, the member more immediately implicated. An attempt to pass a vote of censure upon the Speaker failed. The *Pro Rata* bill was then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted resolutions calling on the City Inspector to report forthwith what contract has been made for cleaning the streets and by what authority it has been entered into, and directing the Clerk of the Common Council and the Comptroller to sign no warrants in favor of R. A. SMITH for street cleaning until otherwise ordered. The Board confirmed three Health Wardens appointed by the City Inspector, listened to a speech from Alderman BEADY, in which he charged that an attempt to bribe him to vote for GIDEON J. TUCKER for President of the Croton Aqueduct Board had been made, and adjourned to meet again this evening. In the Board of Councilmen Mr. HOGAN presented a preamble and resolution denouncing the street cleaning contract entered into between the Mayor, Comptroller, and City Inspector and Mr. SMITH, as a usurpation, and appointing a special Committee of three to report specifications, and their views generally upon street cleaning. The resolution from the Board of Aldermen relative to this subject was concurred in. The Committee on the contested seat of JOHN BAKER reported adversely to his right to hold his seat, on the ground that he was not a citizen at the time of his election. A letter was subsequently read from Mr. BAKER resigning his seat. A resolution of the Board of Aldermen, directing the Mayor to offer an additional reward of $2,500 for the detection of the murderer of WM. S. TUERS, was concurred in. In the Board of Supervisors Mr. BLUNT'S resolution directing the District-Attorney to report the names of persons indicted before the 1st of August last who have not been tried, why they have not been tried, and the details of the charges against them, was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police. Communications from District-Attorney WATERBURY and Ex-District-Attorney HALL, expressing the belief that the publicity which would result from the passage of the resolution would wound many unnecessarily without subserving the public interest, were referred to the same Committee. A resolution fixing the salary of the legal adviser of the Board for 1858 and 1859 at $2,000 per annum was also referred.

The session of the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday was chiefly occupied in the hearing of appeals in criminal causes. The case of The People *vs.* Pforner, convicted of manslaughter on March 25, 1859, at his restaurant, No. 36 Bowery, was heard; also the case of The People *vs.* Fowler, convicted of ticket swindling. An extra Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, Recorder BARNARD, in view of the cases remitted from the Oyer and Terminer, being desirous of relieving the City Prison, as far as possible, from the crowd of prisoners now occupying the cells. Several burglars were sent to the State Prison for various terms, and one man, for an outrage on a young child, was sentenced for eleven years and six months.

On the Stock Exchange, yesterday, there was an improvement in State and Federal Stocks, and a steady closing on the Share list in the afternoon, after a fluctuation through the day of ⅜@½ ₰ cent. The Bank return shows a slightly increased average from last week's return; the Specie average being a rising one for the present week by the accession from California.

The transactions in Cotton were limited, though buyers had any existing advantage. Flour was in fair demand, and was generally firm. Grain was less active. Provisions were freely purchased. A moderate business was reported in Groceries. Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil and Tallow were more sought after. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Troubles of Our City Police.

The reform of so important and extensive a branch of the City Government as the Police must be a work of time, patience and resolute skill:—and we are not surprised that it should encounter frequent and formidable obstacles. Indeed, considering the nature of the work to be done, and the influence certain to be arrayed against it, we are surprised at the actual progress which has been made. The Police Department three or four years ago was a mere tool in the hands of a scheming politician,—who used it for the promotion of his own ends. It was taken out of his control and placed under the control of a Board of Commissioners, with a promise and pledge that it should no longer be used for political purposes. The Board elected a Superintendent in whom the whole community had, and still has full confidence,—and after the example of the London system, on which our own has been substantially remodeled, the practical control of the Department was left in his hands. Since the return of Mayor WOOD to the Board, however, the Commissioners have taken a step which is likely to destroy, not only the efficiency of the force, but public confidence in the Commission itself. And it is important that the attention of the public should be fixed upon the nature of the change and the injury it is certain to inflict upon the new Police.

By a recent regulation of the Board, adopted we understand by the united vote of Mayor WOOD and the Republican members, the control of the Police force has been taken out of the hands of the Superintendent and lodged in a small caucus, styled a Committee, and charged with the especial duty of detailing, appointing, and regulating the men. Not one of the Commissioners has the hardihood to tell us on his own responsibility that he believes it possible to keep up the discipline of the force when its commanding officer can neither reward, nor punish, nor detail for duty. Each of them knows that the recent change made in Mr. PILSBURY'S position is a direct sacrifice of the public good to political expediency, that it is done to propitiate FERNANDO WOOD, and their persistence in it is a remarkable instance of the influence of numbers in enabling men to persevere in courses which individually they dare neither adopt nor defend. They think that having got a good police law the City ought to be satisfied, though in the manner of its execution all the abuses which the law was intended to extirpate are allowed to flourish apace. We predict that they will find themselves mistaken.

The possessors of purses, and coats, and watches cannot be too often reminded that it is in vain to legislate in Albany for the benefit of the City, if the execution of the laws is not closely looked after by ourselves here. If we allow FERNANDO WOOD to exercise his old power over the Police, through a coalition with the Republicans and under cover of the new Commission, all the labor that was expended in breaking up his band of adherents will have been expended in vain. It is not enough to copy the English Police law; we must see that its working is also copied.

The London Police, when established by Sir ROBERT PEEL, had far greater difficulties to contend with than ours. It was believed by most classes to be a military force in disguise, intended for the express purpose of encroachment on popular rights. When they appeared in the streets they were hooted and pelted by the mob, and at last when two of them were killed, in 1833, when engaged in suppressing a riot in Coldbath fields, a respectable Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. They have outlived all this, and are now justly acknowledged to be the best and most useful body of the kind in the world. LOUIS NAPOLEON, when reorganizing the Paris Police six years ago, sent over an officer to report upon their management for his guidance, because they possess over the Parisian Police the enormous and characteristic advantage of doing their work thoroughly without the use of that offensive system of *espionage* and incessant and ostentatious interference with individual rights, by which the French and all other continental police systems are marked. It is useful for us just now to ascertain the mode in which it has reached its present position of popularity and usefulness.

When it was first established, there were three Commissioners. Upon the removal of two of them, by death or resignation, we believe, several years ago, the survivor, Sir RICHARD MAYNE, went to the Secretary of State and informed him that if he filled the vacancies, he, too, would resign his post. He told him that experience had convinced him of the impossibility of commanding a force of six thousand men, engaged in a service requiring in a remarkable degree, secresy, energy, firmness, strict order, discipline and subordination, by the aid of a Committee of three; that the power must be lodged in the hands of one man, who must be responsible generally for the use he makes of his discretion, but from whose decision in matters of internal management there should be no legal or formal appeal. The Secretary of State at once recognized the force of the argument. MAYNE has ever since been sole Commissioner, and his authority in the management of the force is absolute. He is the sole fountain of reward and punishment. He can dismiss, promote and detail at pleasure. He holds his office during good behavior. He is of course responsible to the Secretary of State, who in his turn is responsible to parliament for the use made of the police, and its whole discipline is of course under the eye of the Press and of public opinion. We challenge our Commissioners to produce as good a force as has grown up under this system in London. And we may add, moreover, that the Secretary of State would as soon think of taking the command of a regiment out of the hands of the Colonel, as of selecting a squad of Sir RICHARD MAYNE'S men for a special duty on his own authority. If he attempted anything of the sort, MAYNE would resign in two hours, as Mr. PILSBURY threatens to do, and Parliament would see right done in as many days. Squads of the London police are every day detailed on service fully as important as that of executing the orders, or consulting the preferences of FERNANDO WOOD. There is a squad on duty at Buckingham Palace, another at the Houses of Parliament, but neither the Speaker nor the Lord Chamberlain nor Lord Chancellor ever thinks of picking out the men whom he requires. The Commissioner, and the Commissioner alone, is supposed to know which of his men are fit for any particular duty, or deserve any indulgence it affords. If they want to have themselves detailed to pleasant posts, they have to secure approbation by previous good conduct. Our Police Commission, in short, should simply occupy a position in relation to the force analagous to that of the Secretary of State in England. They should appoint the Superintendent, and exercise a general supervision over his policy, but with the internal arrangement of the force they should have nothing to do. If they interfere at all, they are sure to interfere as politicians, or for the benefit of politicians, and it is this, and nothing else, which constitutes the real bar to its thorough efficiency.

We trust some steps will be taken to avert the mischiefs which threaten to flow from this action of the Board. The public has too much at stake in this matter to permit the Police again to drift into the position of a mere political machine. The Superintendent is right in the position he has taken, and we hope the Commissioners will not persist in the course upon which they seem to have entered.

The Suez Canal.

Late intelligence from Europe indicates that France will not at present press the Suez Canal project, since it meets with the opposition both of Turkey and England. The inquiry naturally arises, why do these two powers throw obstructions in the way of an enterprise designed to be of such incalculable benefit to the civilized world? It is plain enough to every one familiar with European politics and diplomacy, that the refusal of Turkey to satisfy the contract entered into by the Pasha of Egypt and France, grows out of the interference and opposition of England, acting through her Minister at Constantinople. But after the various powers of Europe least interested in the Canal have given in their adhesion, not only to the project, but the terms on which it is to be carried out, the reason why England, whom it would benefit beyond all other nations, should be so hostile to it, is not so clear. LESSEPS with his corps of engineers is already on the ground—terms satisfactory both to the French Government and the Pacha of Egypt have been agreed upon; and yet everything is held at dead lock by the British Government. This canal, which it is proposed to make capacious enough to admit vessels of the largest size, and which, if completed, will shorten the voyage from England to her East India possessions from 9,000 to 12,000 miles, and be a saving to her of millions a year in the transportation of merchandise alone, she stubbornly opposes. As far back as 1856, the English tonnage that passed the Cape of Good Hope amounted to 1,771,781 tons per annum. This, of course, has largely increased since. The whole amount going to Europe by this route is estimated to be three millions of tons. The opening of China and Japan will increase this amount vastly. This estimate of the advantage to accrue to England leaves out entirely the value of time to her, not merely in transporting merchandise but troops, as was painfully exhibited in the recent rebellion in India. What objections can England urge as an offset to these immense advantages? The English Press denies that they are of a political character, and scouts the intimation that the construction of the canal would "pierce the cuirass of England." The chief reason is, doubtless, to be found in the morbid suspicion and jealousy she cherishes towards all other nations which seek to share with her the commerce of the East, and especially of France, the moment she turns her eye in that direction. When the Indus formed the western frontier of the India possessions, the Company saw in all the troubles between Persia and Affghanistan the workings of French and Russian emissaries, and there was ever present to its diseased imagination the terrible apparition of French legions pouring through the frightful Koord Cabul and Khyber passes and laying waste its possessions beyond the Indus. This made England again and again go to war with Persia right in the face of solemn treaties, and finally invade Affghanistan with which she was at peace. The total destruction of an army of 16,000 men in one of these gorges—the Sikh wars with the evils that followed, were the fruits of this groundless fear. It is this same vague, indefinable fear that makes her now oppose the French project of a canal across the isthmus of Suez—a work so imperatively demanded in the present advanced state of civilization. It being common property, as each nation is to bear its proportion of the 200,000,000 of francs required to construct it, renders it impossible for France to monopolize it for her own aggrandizement, while going as it does from sea to sea, it is too paltry to pretend that it is a rival route to the little railroad running from the Nile, at Cairo, across to Suez.

The arguments used by the London *Times*, that it will not pay—that to feed it will entirely subvert the hydraulic systems of Egypt—that it will make the latter in time independent of Turkey—in short, that the opposition rests entirely on financial and philanthropic grounds, may have their effect on the Sultan, but they will deceive no one else.

The true reason, therefore, must be sought in that extreme sensitiveness that makes her oppose any proposition which seems to intimate that the whole Eastern world is not her exclusive property. The construction of this canal would have one effect that the pride of England might object to—it would, in military phrase, TURN the Straits of Gibraltar. The great gateway of the Mediterranean would hardly pay for the keeping. Spain, France, Italy, Austria and Russia, in time would not care who held it, while the Mediterranean, on which once floated the commerce of the world, would again be covered with the canvas of all nations. Marseilles would soon rival in importance all other ports of France, and in the event of war might be made a second Cherbourg. One thing is certain, no matter what obstacles England may now throw in the way of the enterprise, she will be compelled to withdraw them. One who has studied the history of the first NAPOLEON carefully will see that the present NAPOLEON is carrying out his theory, both with regard to the reorganization of Europe and the commerce of France, as far as practicable, almost to the letter. The projected invasion of England, the disastrous one of Russia, and the exhausting campaigns in which he spent his energies, formed no part of his great plans for France. They were simply diversions from those plans, forced on him because he was a bastard Emperor and innovator. Those wasting wars left him only time to trace the outlines of that policy which his nephew is determined to fill up. The only difference between the two is in the mode of reaching the object, not the object itself. It is the difference between the bold, terrific leap of the lion, and the slow, untiring pursuit of the sleuth-hound, that patiently yet surely hunts its quarry down. The first NAPOLEON could not negotiate except as a victor, for the effort of United Europe was to humble France—hence the sword was his only dependence. NAPOLEON III. sees that his way to reach the same ends is by diplomacy. NAPOLEON I. conquered Egypt for France. NAPOLEON III. wishes to build the Suez Canal for the same purpose. NAPOLEON I., though constantly engaged in sanguinary battles in Egypt, and distracted by the disturbed state of France at home, nevertheless found time to survey thoroughly and minutely the Isthmus of Suez for the purpose of cutting the very canal the nephew is now intent on building. Some years ago a few private gentlemen of England resolved to have the Isthmus surveyed to ascertain if a ship-canal could not be constructed profitably as a stock operation. £5,000 were raised, and STEPHENSON, the celebrated engineer, was sent out to make the survey. Taking out a corps of engineers in his own yacht, he spent four months on the Isthmus. Before starting he thought he would see if the first NAPOLEON left any memoranda of the surveys he had made while in Egypt. To his surprise he found in the Louvre complete surveys, together with BONAPARTE'S directions. On his return he compared his own surveys with these, and found them correct in almost every particular. The present NAPOLEON is starting no new project—he is carrying out a policy he has studied deeply, and which his judgment approves, and England may rest assured that however patient or indifferent he may appear to-day, it will not be a slight obstacle that will swerve him from the course he has decided to pursue.

The Cost of the Park.

In his eagerness to prevent us from wasting our money on the Central Park, Mr. CONKLING appears to have slightly overestimated the extent of the peril before us. Instead of demanding a sum of $5,000,000 from the Legislature, the Commissioners, in their report of Feb. 7, 1860, asked for a sum "not to exceed $2,500,000," and to be expended in accordance with specifications fully and clearly set forth. The cost of maintaining the Park, moreover, which seems likely to be treated as a new and fearful drain upon our resources by hasty enthusiasts in search of a new economy without the smallest reference to its eventual effects on the public service, has up to the present time been comprised in the cost of construction, no separate provision having been made for it whatever. Nor should it be forgotten, when the actual expenditure thus far made upon the Park is contrasted with the limit of cost set forth in the original act creating the institution, that the real question is not whether the Commissioners have kept within a certain arbitrary limit of price, but whether they have been expending the public money in such a way as to secure the best present and future for the Park at the lowest reasonable cost. The original act, it must be remembered, was drafted by legislators necessarily inexperienced in the practical work of making a Park. The actual Commissioners are men of character, representing all parties, enjoying the confidence of the community, and working in harmony with a tried and efficient Superintendent. No sensible person will claim that the author or authors of the original act were so specially inspired for the express purpose of estimating the cost of Parks, as that their perfectly arbitrary and theoretical notions must outweigh the deductions of men who have been doing what they only thought about. The people of New-York do not care in the least how much their Park costs, provided it costs no more than it fairly ought to cost, the final result being considered, and provided also that the expenditure is so made as in nowise to increase the burdens of taxation. In point of fact both of these provisions have been met in the management of the Central Park as it is. A cheaper Park would unquestionably have cost us more; and this apparent paradox will be perfectly intelligible to any citizen who will consider for a moment whether he would rather own a dwelling-house on Union-square or on the Battery, at the present day. Had the Park been carelessly and cheaply laid out and carried on, it would have sunk into the condition of a mere job; no speculation would have been attracted to its vicinity; land about it would not have risen in value, and the burden of its cost would have fallen upon an unchanged valuation of real estate. As it now is, the emphatic rise in the valuation of real estate which the City Comptroller traces to the excellent reputation and consequent influence of the Central Park improvement, really squares and more than squares our account for us.

We cannot therefore afford to cheapen this great work, simply as a measure of public and pecuniary economy, setting all considerations of public morals and municipal reputation altogether aside.

Roman Candles.

The Italians, as our readers know, like most people who are forbidden to speak their minds out in plain syllables, have become wonderfully skillful in the use of symbols. Nothing comes amiss to them as the vehicle of a hit at the powers that be, or a hint of the powers that ought to be. The language of liberty is as catholic as the language of love. One town on the Lago di Como, distinguished itself in the times of the Austrian domination by painting the steeple of its church a bright scarlet. This flaunting top-knot, with the white tower beneath, and the green foliage waving below, made a very conspicuous Italian tricolor, equally gratifying to the patriots who knew what it meant, and vexatious to the oppressors who could not reasonably quarrel with people for painting their church-steeple to suit themselves, or find fault with trees for being green.

In Rome it appears the subjects of His Holiness, of whom our worthy New-York Archbishop thinks the chief end in life should be to keep the wharves of Ancona and Civita Vecchia swept and garnished for any American prelate who may have business at the Vatican, are not less astute and audacious in stating their own views on this important subject. They think that, on the whole, it is as well to be free Italian citizens of a free Italy as to support the Pope and his Cardinals, without a voice in their own affairs. And when newspapers, cockades, bouquets and flags are refused them, they utter their sentiments by Roman candles.

The Editor of the New-York *Albion*, writing from Rome to that excellent journal, gives the following curious incident of current life in the Eternal City. "Wednesday last," he says, "was a festival day.

"It is the custom on this occasion—the Pope having performed High Mass at St. Peter's in the morning—for public and private buildings to be decorated with lights at sundown. The illuminations were by no means general in the latter—indeed they were conspicuously otherwise. But this is not the curious point. Few and feeble as they were, the exhibitors had contrived in a really large number of instances to introduce in their variegated lamps the Sardinian colors—green, red, and white—which, I need scarcely say, are beyond measure obnoxious to the Government of his Holiness. I was absolutely surprised at the boldness with which this heretical predilection was set forth, though I have not heard that it was followed by any repressive or vindictive proceedings on the part of the police. It is said also, though for this I cannot vouch, that the Powers of the Vatican had offered to the various parochial administrations of the city certain sums of money, as is usual, to be expended in giving brilliancy to the display, but that one and all had declined the offer!"

Doubtless the Government of the Vatican would rejoice at any "new wind of doctrine" which would blow these candles out; but no such chance is just now to be looked for; and even such a Pontifical snuffing as was tried at Perugia will only make them burn the brighter, and "throw their beams" further still into a naughty world."

San Francisco and New-York.

Our San Francisco correspondent yesterday instituted a comparison, derived from the Police returns, between the morals of this City and those of the California capital, which is anything but flattering to New-York. As far as figures go, it must be admitted he makes out a triumphant case; but for the honor of New-York, we must remind the public of the well-known saying, that there is nothing that statistics cannot be made to prove. The number of arrests made in a great city may prove, if large in proportion to the population, either the efficiency of the police or the prevalence of crime, or the laxity and corruption of the Courts; if small, the goodness of the police or the scarcity of crime, or the rigidity of the administration of justice. Which it is, it is always impossible to say without further information.

Our correspondent protests against any attempt to rob San Francisco of her laurels by any such argument as the foregoing, but nevertheless, it is quite certain people in this part of the world will not easily be induced to believe in her general good behavior, until she furnishes us with the number of crimes known to be committed, whether punished or not. This is, after all, the crucial test of morality. If the number of offences be low in proportion to the population, we will promise to forget all about the gold fever and the Vigilance Committee, and hang our own heads with shame.

There is one point in which we acknowledge, with mingled feelings of envy and admiration, the superiority of the California capital to our own, and that is in having no Mayor. Our correspondent informs us that such is the case, and we confess that this is a pitch of progress to which we have not yet attained, and we long to know how the San Franciscans rid themselves of so grievous an infliction. After all we have suffered, and still suffer, from our Mayoralty, a city which is not burdened with one looks—in the distance at least—like fairy-land. If they will only show us how to get rid of ours, they will lay all good citizens under a load of gratitude.

ROADS AND ROWDYISM.—Justice BROWNELL, yesterday, did himself credit by promptly fining two individuals named P. LEONARD and MICHAEL REYNOLDS, who were brought before him by the Police of the Central Park on a charge of driving over the Park roads on Sunday afternoon at a rate faster than the seven miles an hour allowed by the law. It is a pity, doubtless, that young gentlemen accustomed to breaking the laws on the Bloomingdale Road in a cheerful and jovial temper, should find themselves suddenly condemned to pass the night at a station-house, with the certainty of a fine and an exposure in the morning. A few such experiences must materially tend to detract from the delights of "fast life on the road." But, at the same time, the community at large, which has very little, and cares to have less to do with fast life, on the road or off it, on Sundays or on week-days, will rejoice to know that the quiet and decorum of the one great breathing-place left to the people of New-York are not to be infringed upon with impunity. And perhaps, in time, even the fast men themselves may make up their minds that it is possible to enjoy their own rights without trampling on those of their neighbors, and so begin to learn what the genuine good things of the world really are. If the Central Park can do duty as a reformatory for this hitherto unbridled class of our population, it will establish a fresh claim on the good-will and support of the "great metropolis."

Academy of Music.

FLOTOW'S very charming opera of "Martha" was produced here last night—or rather played, for *production*, in the proper sense of the word, is a luxury to which we are seldom treated at the Academy. By a slow but steady process of depletion, the orchestra and chorus of that respectable establishment have been reduced to the simplest principles of sound, and are now almost totally inadequate to the just interpretation of any work containing many harmonic parts. "Martha" is certainly not a heavy work, but for an opera of the gay kind, the parts are full and require very distinct interpretation to give them their proper effect. The plot itself moves in four acts, the heroine being constantly surrounded by her companions, and drawing on them for the best support of her fancies, sentiments and emotions. For these reasons the opera, although regarded a light one, is really and intrinsically a heavy one if not interpreted with due *momentum* and exact balance of voice.

The second parts are always so negligently rendered at the Academy that it is useless and unjust to dwell on the inefficiencies of Signor MUZIO, who simply illustrated the rule of mismanagement by being intolerably bad. We turn rather to Madame STRAKOSCH, who was really good, and Signor JUNCA, who was at least respectable. Both these artists, for some reason—probably because they were painstaking—incurred the partial displeasure of the gallery, but nevertheless, (if we may be permitted to dispute the verdict of the gods,) were conscientious and thoroughly acceptable. BRIGNOLI distinguished himself in the third act, and won a genuine *encore*. In the earlier portions of the opera he was uncertain in intonation, and generally unsatisfactory, particularly in the spinning quartette.

Of Miss PATTI we can only speak in terms of distinct praise. She was thoroughly finished in all the *morceaux* that depended entirely on herself. In concerted pieces (and there are many in this opera) she was not heard to decided advantage, for the simple reason that her voice is as yet not sufficiently potent to claim preëminence over an average quartette of opposing voices. Under such circumstances it is indeed difficult to distinguish that she is singing at all. Strength will come with experience, and with the promise we have of absolute perfection, we can well afford to wait. The popular "Last Rose of Summer" was deliciously rendered, and we are certain that this piece alone will make the success of the prima *donna* in London. It was, of course, rapturously encored.

The chorus sang well, but was numerically weak and inefficient. Not a single *encore* was bestowed on the many pieces which usually elicit encores. The orchestra, under Mr. MUZIO, indulged in strange varieties of time, but was otherwise good.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Report of the Assembly Committee on Corruption.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 27.

Remonstrances against removing the East River steamboats, and against *pro rata* railroad tolls were received.

The Committee reported against abolishing the office of School Commissioner, and their report was adopted.

Mr. MONROE gave notice of a bill to prohibit the assignment or sale of any life annuity, which, by the terms thereof, is not transferable. Also, to prohibit all Sunday Concerts or public entertainments, under a penalty of $500. Also, a bill fixing a theatre license at $500 for six months, and that of all other public entertainments at $150.

Mr. TRUMAN introduced a bill to limit the publication of the official canvass to one newspaper in each Judicial District.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to authorize the Pilot Commissioners to remove summarily all encroachments on the exterior line and all obstructions in the Harbor of New-York.

The bill to protect the property in trade and the earnings of married women was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 27.

Mr. JAQUES, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges made by the Speaker upon the floor of the House that a report had reached him, from authority which left no room for question of its correctness, that a member of the House had applied for $100,000 to defeat the *Pro Rata* bill, made a report. They set forth testimony which shows that F. B. DANE, of No. 100 Wall-street, partner in the firm of ALVORD & DANE, of the old Oswego Line of Forwarders by Canal, had stated to Speaker LITTLEJOHN that he had heard such a rumor, but did not say from whom. On examination he gave the name of A. S. BRIGHT, of No. 37 Exchange-place, as his informant, and had stated that the letter was written to one PARTRIDGE, a Wall-street broker. But BRIGHT had testified that he had never made any such statement to DANE,—had never seen or heard of such a letter, and no such person as PARTRIDGE was found. The Committee declared that the charge had not the slightest foundation in fact—was as baseless and groundless as a charge could possible be, and that nothing in the slightest degree reflected on Mr. MILLIKEN or any other member.

Mr. MILLIKEN made a severe speech, in which he denounced the course pursued by Speaker LITTLEJOHN, not only in making the charge, but in afterwards endeavoring to shield a tool who had violated a breach of the privileges of the House, by repeating the base slander.

Speaker LITTLEJOHN expressed regret that the name of Mr. MILLIKEN had been mixed up with the affair, but he had deemed it his duty to bring the matter before the House.

The *Pro Rata* bill was then taken up.

Mr. FLAGLER offered amendments which entirely change the character of the original bill by making a sliding-scale of charges—allowing 150 per cent. to be charged over *pro rata* for ten miles, and 100 per cent. for twenty miles, etc.

Mr. BRIGGS' bill to reorganize the Harbor-Masters' Department was presented to-day.

The following is the substitute proposed in lieu of the proposed *Rata* charges, by Mr. FLAGLER, and adopted in Committee of the Whole:

Tariff on freight carried less than 20 miles, 150 per cent. more than through freight; less than 30 miles, 100 per cent.; less than 50 miles, 50 per cent.; less than 100 miles, 25 per cent.; less than 150 miles, 15 per cent.

Several other verbal amendments were proposed and progress was then reported, with the view of having the new bill printed in time for the evening session.

Several remonstrances and petitions, against and for the *Pro-Rata* bill were presented.

Mr. CALLICOT, from the Judiciary Committee, made a minority report against the several Anti-Rent bills previously reported.

Mr. CALLICOT offered a preample, setting forth that the charges made by the Speaker on the matter of the *Pro Rata* bill were entirely refuted by the report of the Committee to investigate their defamatory character as regarded the Assembly, accompanied by a resolution censuring the Speaker for having given to an idle and unfounded rumor the force and authority of a charge made on the floor of the House.

Mr. MILLER moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. CONKLING raised the point of order, that the resolutions were a privileged question, and could not be laid on the table.

The Speaker ruled the point not well taken.

The resolution was tabled by the following vote: Ayes, 45; Nays, 27; not voting and absent, 56. Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the *Pro-Rata* Freight bill was resumed.

Mr. ROBINSON, on a motion to strike out the enacting clause, spoke at length against the bill. He referred to the withdrawal of the old bill as a case of infanticide. When the infant was first produced it was declared to be perfect—not an alteration was to be made in any feature. But suddenly it had been crushed out of existence by the authors of its being. Another had taken its place which was very different in principle, and which presented also the most offensive features of the deceased. Mr. R. proceeded to examine the question of practicability of *Pro-Rata*, showing that if tariffs were *Pro-Rataed* up, starting at the lowest possible charge for the shortest distance, the through-freight tariff would amount to an actual prohibition against carrying freight from other stations, and drive commerce off to rival routes. If *Pro Rataed* down, starting from the present prices of through freight on any line for transportation, the charge for way freight would soon be so low as to render it impossible for the railroads to do business at all. He next proceeded to expose the fallacy of the argument that there was no fear of competition by rival routes, showing that competition did actually exist, and that it was only by strenuous efforts that the New-York route maintained its supremacy. He then look up a legal view of the case, arguing that the bill was a clear violation of the contract contained in the charters of the roads, which allow them to regulate the rates of freight. In conclusion Mr. R. reviewed the arraignments made against railroads as grinding monopolies, holding that they were not monopolies, for everybody may build railroads to compete with every other. They had been charged with oppressing the people, but they had expended one hundred and fifty millions to bring the markets of the world to our doors, and our merchandise from place to place with the speed of the wind, and laid at our feet tributes of all quarters of the globe. They were charged with being competitors of the canals. This was true in a degree, but legislate as you will trade will still go where it can go quickest and cheapest. The bill was in his opinion an attempt to reverse the wheels of time and make them roll backward,—a bill to violate the laws of trade,—to enact *manifest wrong*,—to do injustice to railroads,—to sacrifice American to British enterprise,—to drive away the trade and commerce of the State and its great emporium. Worst of all, it is a bill to violate the faith of the State and the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. FLAGLER spoke in support of the bill, taking the ground in a strong argument that it was a measure designed to save the State from the heavy taxation which the present condition of the treasury rendered necessary. Once the Canal revenues reached the sum of $3,700,000. Last year they were but $1,800,000. This falling off is attributable to three causes: First, the repeal of the Railroad Toll bill in 1851; Second, the unfair competition of the railroads, driving trade from the Canals; and Third, the futile effort of the Canals to parry that competition by low tolls. These evils would be remedied by the passage of this law. He declared that the tax

purposes one-eighth of a mill from last year. He took the ground that by this law alone could the Canal revenue be raised and the financial condition of the State improved. He concluded by arguing that this bill would not injure railroad stock, but be, in truth, a benefit to stockholders in the end.

Mr. MILLIKEN also spoke at length against the bill, denouncing that it had now become an acknowledged struggle of canal forwarders, who were endeavoring to force freight on to the canals, against railroad corporations. During his argument he alluded to the fact that agents of the Pennsylvania Central and Grand Trunk Railroads had been in Albany the greater part of the session, endeavoring to aid the passage of the *Pro Rata* bill, and quoted from the returns of different lines of railroads to prove that the competition of rival routes was to be feared. The Committee then rose, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow. Adjourned.

From Our Albany Correspondent.

THE PRO RATA BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION NOT DISCOVERED—TOLLS TO BE IMPOSED ON RAILROADS—THE GOVERNOR TO SEND IN A SPECIAL MESSAGE IN FAVOR OF THE MEASURE—THE PROXY BILL TO PASS, ETC., ETC.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860.

The House was all the morning considering the *Pro Rata* bill—that subject having been made the special order for this morning more than ten days ago.

At the commencement, Mr. FLAGLER, on behalf of the friends of the measure, submitted a substitute for a portion of the bill, by which the prices are graduated on a scale of per centages, giving an increased rate for very short distances.

That this substitute might be printed, the House took a recess, and ordered a special session this evening for the purpose of again considering it in Committee of the Whole.

You will recollect that the final reading of the bill is ordered to be had next Wednesday. I am very confident that "there will be no postponement on account of the weather," or on any other account, but that the bill will be put upon its final passage at the time specified.

Will it be a feast or a funeral? I think it will be a feast. The friends feel very confident that it has seventy-five to seventy-eight votes, and I know some not included in this count, who are quite certain to vote aye. They have enemies to punish, and fancy they now have them "in chancery," and mean to peg away.

The Select Committee, raised to investigate charges made by Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN, reported this morning, in part. They have confined their inquiry simply to ascertaining if any member had written a letter saying that $100,000 would defeat the *Pro Rata* bill, and inviting that amount to be raised and forwarded for disbursement. On this count the Committee return the Scotch verdict of "Not proven;" that is, they find out what they were after—are baulked by a question of veracity, in this wise:

Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN, being questioned, testified that Mr. DAWES, a gentleman doing business, had told him a letter was in the possession of a Wall-street broker, written by Mr. W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Member of Assembly from Westchester County.

Mr. DAWES testified that Mr. BRIGHT, a Wall-street broker, had told him that a letter had been received from Mr. MILLIKEN, saying that $100,000 would defeat the Pro Rata bill, and suggesing that it be sent up for that purpose.

Mr. BRIGHT testifies that he has no recollection of having told Mr. DAWES any such story—no recollection of having received any such letter—and don't know that there is any such letter in existence.

On these facts, the Committee report that they are unable to find any such letter as that referred to by Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN.

On the coming in of the report, Mr. MILLIKEN bore testimony to his own innocence of ever having written any letter of the kind for which the Committee had been fishing in the muddy waters of Wall-street, and further, that he could not, would not, should not be bribed to carry or defeat any bill, or measure now pending, or which might hereafter be pending in the upper, lower, or third house. Like the girl, he "was no such sort of woman, and besides"——he certainly would not be guilty of the indiscretion of reducing to writing a proposition to sell himself and the majority of the highly respectable, intelligent and upright body of which he was one of the most humble of members.

The Committee were not discharged—but intend, I believe, to continue hunting for the corruption alleged. I understand there are many of the House who are not at all inclined to be skeptical as to the existence of "a secret service fund," and are very much perplexed at their inability to find where the little joker is.

There was literally nothing done in the Senate this morning which you would for a moment stop to consider, except that the bill to make abandonment a ground for divorce was briefly discussed in Committee of the Whole, during which there were decided indications that it would pass on its third reading.

The Committee on Cities and Villages of the Assembly meet to-morrow, to consider the bills known as the City Railroad grants. I believe that nothing definite has yet been arranged. Somehow they cannot get together what is deemed essential elements of success. Where one party is satisfied, the other is dissatisfied. Like self-emptying coal buckets, when they have been hauled to a certain height, they split apart and dump their contents to the ground. I know not how many times the bucket has been thus filled and dumped, but it has occurred quite often. So often that the many begin to despair of ever getting things fixed right, and very few are sanguine of going through.

There was a caucus at the Executive Chamber on Saturday evening, to consider the condition of the State finances, and to devise Ways and Means for raising the money necessary to keep the wheels of Government greased and running. The Governor, State Officers, the Finance Committees of the Senate and Assembly, were present. Some two or three outsiders were let in.

It was not finally determined what should be done—or rather, not all that should be done. But *Tolling Railroads* was set down as a party measure. The Governor will send in a Special Message, arguing the question, and enforcing it upon the majority as necessary for the party. Under this driving it is expected the bill will pass.

I believe that the bill to prohibit stockholders in Railroad corporations from voting by proxy will also be driven through as a party measure. It is being pushed now as such—the friends of the bill justifying their action upon the ground that the Central Railroad managers use the money and *matériel* of that corporation to advance the men and measures of the Democratic Party. LEO.

OBITUARY.

Death of Prof. C. A. Goodrich.

The venerable Professor GOODRICH, of Yale College, died suddenly on Saturday last, at his residence in New-Haven. He had been laboring for the previous ten days under an attack of bilious pneumonia, from which, however, he was believed to be gradually recovering, when a sudden stroke of paralysis, followed by a second shock at the interval of only a few hours, put an end to his life. He died at the age of 70 years.

Prof. CHAUNCEY ALLAN GOODRICH was born in New-Haven, Oct. 23, 1790; graduated at Yale in 1810; was Tutor in Yale College from 1812 to 1814; and in 1816, having completed a course of theological study, was installed as Pastor of the First Church in Middletown, Conn. On the accession of Dr. DAY to the Presidency of Yale College in 1817, Mr. GOODRICH was elected Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in that Institution, but relinquished the office in 1839, to accept the chair of the Pastoral Charge in the Theological Seminary, a position which he occupied until his death—a period of twenty years. In 1820, he was elected President of Williams College, but declined to accept that honor. In 1835, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Brown University. The New-Haven *Journal*, in noticing the death of Prof. GOODRICH, sums up his literary labors as follows:

"In 1814, he prepared a Greek Grammar, which was generally used and was printed in several editions. In 1827, he superintended the abridgement of *Webster's Quarto American Dictionary*, which was so widely circulated throughout the country. In 1829, he established the *Quarterly Christian Spectator*, which he edited for nearly ten years, with great labor, zeal and enterprise, under circumstances occasioning much anxiety to himself and his friends.

In 1832, he prepared a series of Latin Lessons, and soon after a like series of Greek Lessons for beginners, both of which works have been often reprinted. In 1846 and '47 he prepared, with great labor and care, Revised Editions of the Unabridged and Abridged Dictionaries of WEBSTER, and in 1856, the University edition of the same work. In 1859, he prepared an appendix for the Pictorial Edition of ten thousand new words and new definitions, with a very full and complete dictionary of synonyms, which is esteemed the best in the language. In 1852 he published his admirable work on *British Eloquence*, which is superior to anything of the kind. It received the warm commendation of Hon. RUFUS CHOATE and Lord CAMPBELL, of England, and has been extensively circulated and always highly commended.

Besides performing the literary labor involved in preparing and editing these various works, Prof. GOODRICH has been prominently connected with many of the most important benevolent societies of the country, and has been always very highly esteemed for the thoroughness, sagacity and energy with which he has discharged the many public duties which have in this way been imposed upon him.

As an instructor, Prof. GOODRICH was enthusiastic, untiring, and effective, always impressing himself upon his pupils, inspiring them to the highest effort. He guided them to imitate models of clear and eloquent thinking, and taught them to express their own thoughts in a chaste and manly style. As an officer of the College, he was singularly active and energetic, never shrinking from any duty or responsibility, and always making the interests of the institution the object of his own personal care and anxious solicitude.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Feb 25, 1860.

Rev. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D. D., "Professor of the Pastoral Charge" in Yale College, and widely known as the Editor of the revised edition of *Webster's Dictionary*, died suddenly this afternoon at his residence, after a short illness. The immediate cause of his death was an apopletic stroke, although he had been suffering from bilious attack for a week past. His age was only a few months short of seventy years, but he continued in active service until within a few days of his decease.

FROM MEXICO.

The Campaign Against Vera Cruz—Forced Contributions—Ultimatum of the British Minister—Successes of the Liberals in the Interior—Their Respect for Foreigners—Almost a Duel.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1860.

The campaign against Vera Cruz has already been commenced, and the greatest of all obstacles in Mexico—that of raising money—has been overcome. The clergy have hurled their anathemas upon the natural enemies of Mexico; the superannuated Generals have been called upon to sign a paper declaring the Juarez clique traitors to Mexico, and all those who have refused to concur in this denouncement have been thrown in prison; and after these examples the capitalists were called upon to give money for the defence of Mexico and her holy religion against the Yankees, which they have done. A most extravagant new contribution has been imposed, which attacks foreigners as well as natives. It is assessed upon landlords and tenants, employers and employes, and buyers as well as sellers. But as this new contribution is imposed for the defence of the country against the Yankees, no one in this quarter dares to find special fault with it. Foreigners dare not object to it, for if they did they would be banished, as several have been on previous occasions. And as for indemnity for such occurrences, we see there is no chance owing to the utter indifference of all foreign Governments for the protection of their citizens and subjects resident in Mexico.

The clergy are in unusual high feather over their successes here on their own ground, and positively cannot see they are in the slightest danger. GABRIAC still continues to bolster them up with all manner of hopes of early aid and protection. The French fleet is slow in making its appearance, but still the clergy say they are expecting it from one day to another.

The *ultimatum* of Mr. MATHEW brought the clergy to their knees at the last hour. They begged and prayed in such an enthusiastic manner, and made so many promises of compliance, that the British *Chargé d'Affaires* was about to prepare more for them, when it was discovered the clergy were playing a game of gammon all the time. This has brought on a new row, and it is exceedingly probable the result will be that the British Legation will be removed to Vera Cruz during the early part of next week.

The new Prussian Minister, Mr. WAGNER, has arrived here, but it is not yet known what course he will take. Both parties claim him as their friend. It matters very little which party he goes with, as the political influence of Prussia in American affairs is the very next thing to nothing. The only result of the recognition of the Clergy party by the Prussian Minister would be the judgment of a supposed man of intelligence in favor of such a corrupt and degraded clique as the Mexican clergy. For the Prussian Minister to recognize the Clergy Government, would be a most disgraceful proceeding. It may happen, nevertheless.

The interior of the country is again showing signs of the old complaint of turning over to the Liberals, so soon as the main forces of the clergy are withdrawn. Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Tepic, Aguascallentes and Leon are all on the eve of going over to the Liberals, if indeed some of these towns have not already done so. At the date of last advices from Zacatecas, Gen. ORTIGA was moving upon that place with 4,000 men, and the entire clergy forces in the State did not exceed 2,000, and these were reported to be disaffected. In fact, a report that all these clergy forces have gone over to the Liberals is credited here by many persons. San Luis Potosi will doubtless fall into the hands of the Liberals without much of a struggle. Tepic is reported to have already gone into the hands of a Liberal force from Mazatlan. These reports regarding the turning over of 2,000 clergy troops and the occupation of Tepic by the Liberals may be false, but it is certain that by the time MIRAMON reaches the *tierra caliente* near Vera Cruz, the whole interior down to Guanajuato will be in the hands of the Liberals.

The Constitutional *guerilla* force now stationed in the Valley of Mexico are doing pretty much as they please in the villages of San Agustin, San Angel, and even in Tacubaya. When they want anything they sweep down in a force of from 150 to 300, and seize some person able to pay a handsome ransom for his liberty. In these forays they never molest foreigners, except they be Spaniards and their political enemies. They seize no one unless he be a political enemy, and in that case they are by no means modest in their demands. If the person seized be a very notorious enemy they give him severe treatment, and if by chance connected with the army they hang or shoot him. In the past month these *guerillas* have frequently passed up under the walls of this Capital without receiving any molestation from the garrison. The other evening they took a person out of the omnibus that runs between the grand plaza and a village off one of the barriers. The chief of the band is a bit of a wag, and very impudent withal. It is said he sleeps more than half the time in a house in this city. He professes great respect for all foreigners except Spaniards. About a week ago he robbed a convoy of money, thinking it belonged to a Spaniard, but on finding out that the money belonged to an Englishman he agreed to give it up, much as it went against the grain to do so, saying he had too much respect for the British Minister to rob those under his charge. Rather an equivocal compliment.

MARQUEZ, it is said, has been reconciled to MIRAMON, and is to have a command in the Vera Cruz expedition. Certain it is, he will not be further molested by MIRAMON. The arrest and trial were only bits of gammon, to add to MIRAMON's reputation at a certain moment.

MIRAMON will likely leave for Vera Cruz on the 4th or 6th. It is said MARQUEZ may be left be left behind at the head of the Government. If this be done, there will be a general stampede from here of foreigners. The force to be thrown upon the heroic city is 6,000 men. The last of these left here two days ago, to march to Tlascala first, and give CARVAJAL a drubbing.

Yesterday the Liberals from Morelia, to the number of about 1,000, who had taken possession of Toluca, retired from that place for Morelia again.

A duel was arranged, on Monday of this week, between M. DE BARRES, of the *Estafette*, and the Marquis DE SARD, of the *Esperanza*. The former is a Red Republican Democrat, and the latter a Jesuit, and at present conducting the Gabriac organ in this city. The affair grew out of a denouncement of the *Estefette* by the *Esperanza*, and concluded as report says, by the Marquis DE SARD acknowledging that he had exceeded the limits of decent journalism, and averring that he intended nothing personal. The affair has created a great fluster amongst the French population, who, as a general rule, rejoice at the fall that has consequently taken place in Gabriac stock. The French say: "Like master, like man"—loud in talk, but arrant cowards at the bottom.

FROM OUR FILES.

MIRAMON'S EXPEDITION AGAINST VERA CRUZ.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 19.

The mails of the schooners *Star*, Capt. GAMMON, and *Virginia Antoinette*, Capt. SBISA, from Vera Cruz the 10th inst., before announced, came to hand this morning. The news principally concerns the expedition against Alvarado and Vera Cruz.

A letter from the City of Mexico the 6th, says that the whole number of men composing the expedition is 6,600, including the reinforcements to be made on the way down, at Puebla, Orizaba, Jalapa, &c. The artillery consist of some fifty-two pieces, of which six are seige mortars carrying 84 pound shells, and the rest 36, 24, and 12 pounders. The munitions are said to comprise some 500 shells and 15,000 cannon balls, with other munitions in proportion.

The greater part of the expedition had already left, on the 6th, and MIRAMON himself was to follow on the 8th, with an escort of 500 cavalry. ROBLES PEZUELA had been named second in command.

These are our latest mail advices from the capital. But just before the *Star* sailed, on the 10th, an express came in with the intelligence that the General did, in fact, set out, as promised, on the 8th. A rumor had also reached the city that the vanguard of the expedition, marching from Jalapa, had already reached the Puente Nacional. It was presumed, however, that the trains and body of the men would come down the other road *viâ* the Cumbres.

In the meantime the greatest activity prevailed at Vera Cruz. Among other works of defence, we learn by a private letter that "a new and strong fort, mounting six 84 pounders and two smaller pieces, had been thrown up near that portion of the walls where Gen. SCOTT made the breach," when he took the city. This, we believe, completes the line of so-called sand forts, begun when the Spanish war was threatened some three years since, and now encircling the entire city. The new fort looks out towards the cemetery and the hills beyond, where MIRAMON will doubtless plant his batteries.

As to the garrison, adds our correspondent, "the men are all practising at targets, both with large and small arms, and all gives dreadful note of preparation."

In the meantime, the city of Vera Cruz had been declared in a state of siege, and all officers on leave of absence ordered to report themselves for duty without delay. The usual orders had also been issued to the garrison, which numbers, in all, with possible reinforcements from the neighborhood, some 4,000 to 5,000 men.

As to the other means of defence, we learn by a private letter that, including those of the old fortifications and those of the new line of sand forts, the city has mounted, and in the best order, some 120 guns, most of them 24 pounders, but including some dozen mortars 64 to 84 pound shells. These, with the guns that can be brought to bear, in case of an assault, from the castle, will make some 250 large guns in all.

As to the munitions on hand our information is not so satisfactory. Our letters make mention of "some 12,000 projectiles," but of what calibre is not said, nor have we other information as to the supply of powder, &c. We presume, however, that taking a lesson from the failure last year, the city is well provided.

FROM KANSAS.

The Legislative Trade in Divorces—Case of a Washington Applicant—The Rights of Debtors, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Feb. 20, 1860.

It was not my design, at the time of my last letter, to inflict upon your readers any further disgraceful legislative proceedings on the subject of *divorces*. But a case so flagrant and so outrageous to every principle of common justice has just occurred, that it is not my duty as a journalist to be silent.

A gentleman named ROBERT S. STROTHER, from Washington City, but a native of Kentucky, arrived here the first week of the session of our Legislature, and, through the intercession of a friend, immediately made application for a divorce from his wife, RHODA STROTHER, living at Washington. Several of the members in both houses were approached on the subject, but they generally gave him little or no encouragement, *for want of evidence*, as they said. At that time no divorces had been granted, and it is presumed that the members had some innate consciousness of right and wrong, that a slight lobby pressure would not overcome. Accordingly, to make the matter more safe, Mr. STROTHER returned to Washington for his evidence, and one day last week he appeared here again. His main evidence in favor of a divorce was a pocket full of letters, written at Washington City, from various public men, and among them were Hon. Messrs. CRITTENDEN, CONWIN, POWELL, and PARROTT. These letters represented that Mr. STROTHER was regarded there as a very humane and worthy gentleman, but that he had been unfortunate in his domestic relations, and if anything could be done for him here to relieve him from his sad lot, they would regard it *as a personal favor to them*.

These letters were presented to the Committee having his bill under consideration, and that was all, except the statement of Mr. STROTHER. He had a lengthy and very pitiful plea for them, in which he represented that he was married some four years ago to a Miss RHODA WHITNEY, the daughter of Mrs. GAINES, the New-Orleans millionaire of law-suit notoriety; that they had lived together in New Orleans, Kentucky, and Washington; that Mrs. GAINES soon began to make difficulty between them, by prejudicing his wife against him, therefore he blamed the mother more than the daughter. That his wife gradually grew cold towards him, and finally refused to see him, or admit him to their house. That Mrs. GAINES would frequently entice the daughter away from him, when he knew nothing of their whereabouts, and he would search weeks for them in vain. That his wife and her mother went to Washington on one of these occasions, and he followed them, and his wife refused to see him. This occurred the present Winter. Under these circumstances the Kansas Legislature has granted him a divorce.

A bill relative to the rights of debtors passed the House, on Saturday, that deserves a passing notice. It provides that all notes or contracts, now existing, upon which the rate of interest is greater than ten per cent. per annum, upon which the interest has been wholly or in part paid, shall in law be considered thus: viz.: all the interest thus paid over ten per cent. per annum shall be regarded as a part payment of the principle. What greater absurdity was ever heard of under the name of legislation? But for their credit I am glad to say that there is no probability of its passage in the Council. Besides, such a law would be a perfect nullity if passed, for every Justice Court, even, would decide such a farce unconstitutional. Still, it may be necessary to refer to the movement for the same reason that the country attorney once continued his objections to the decisions of a Justice, viz.: "to show what a—fool BLACKSTONE was."

We have lately had a powerful rain that fills the surface well with water. It was the first rain since last August, and its benefits will be especially felt in our Winter-wheat fields. The paper rumor that our wheat is mostly cut off will probably prove to be a mistake. Gov. STANTON left yesterday for Washington, where he will labor for our admission. He also lost no time while here to inform the people that he was before them as candidate for the Senatorship.

RANDOLPH.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

LITERARY—A New Story—Reviews of New Books—Extracts from *Dr. Oldham at Greystones*, and Michelet's *La Femme*.

AGRICULTURAL—Items for the Farmers.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA—Fifth Letter from our Special Correspondent.

LIFE IN LONDON—A dark picture of Social Life in London, from our Special Correspondent.

THE CAREER OF A SCOUNDREL—The Life of Dr. Thompson Ellis.

EUROPE—The Pope's Reply to Napoleon—The Savoy Question—Italian Affairs.

MEXICO—Latest news from Mexico, from our Special Correspondent.

EDITORIALS—Articles on current topics, concerning France and Savoy, the Pope, the Southern Opposition, Spiritualism, Wholesale Massacres, Kansas, &c.

THE NEWS—Semi-weekly summaries of foreign, domestic, and City intelligence.

CONGRESS—Full reports of Proceedings.

FROM THE PACIFIC—Our Special Correspondence from California, South America, and Central America.

PASSENGER LISTS—Arrivals and departures of European Passengers.

Personal, Obituary, and Miscellaneous Items, Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, &c.

Copies may be procured at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing—price 4 cents.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	56
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO, No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
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Bartholf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.
BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co., Respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and beautiful, first-class, rapid and noiseless, double-thread
$40 SEWING MACHINE. $40
Agents wanted. Office No. 489 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Practical Boot and Shoe Maker.
Thirty-one years' experience.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 188 Fulton-st., west of Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radicalcure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Why is my boy so perverse and my daughter so difficult to manage?—The fault may be partly in yourself and partly in them. A phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, will answer the question.

The "Riggs Truss," both by its uniform effects and unlimited demand has proved the correctness of the favorable opinions of the multipedal pat so universally expressed by the medical profession. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York

Superior Shirts, Ready-made or made to Measure.—Orders left at either of our stores will have prompt attention. ISAAC PERKINS & SON,
Nos. 61 Nassau-st, and 381 Broadway,

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st., near Broadway,
Give notice
That they are now prepared to give their attention to sales of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
either at
the residences of persons declining housekeeping, or at
their SPACIOUS SALESROOMS, No. 9 Pine-st.
Orders can be left with
B. B. DYER, Agent, No. 957 Broadway, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st.

REMOVAL.
Davis Collamore & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS, &c.,
Have removed to their new store,
No. 479 BROADWAY, between Grand and Broome sts.

MARRIED.

WILTSIE—TOMLINSON.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 27, by Rev. Albert B. King, Mr. WM. H. WILTSIE to Miss RHODA A. TOMLINSON, daughter of Abraham Tomlinson, Esq.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

SNYDER—STORRS.—At Hamilton, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. G. Graves, Rector, HENRY D. H. SNYDER, Jr., of Port Leyden, Lewis County, N. Y., to Miss CLARA B. STORRS, of Eaton, Madison County, N. Y.

MONELL—DOWNING.—At Matteawan, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 16, at St. Anna's Church, by Rev. Henry E. Duncan, JOHN JAMES MONELL, Esq., of Newburgh, to Mrs. CAROLINE E. DOWNING, of Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

DIED.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 26, MARTHA DAVIS, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends of her daughters, Mrs. B. F. Howe and Mrs Caroline R. Denel, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of the latter, No. 4 Bond-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

EMMET.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 25, in the 55th year of her age, MARY BYRD TUCKER, relict of the late Prof. Emmet, of the University of Virginia.

The funeral service will be held at Calvary Church, 4th-av., on Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family, and of her son, Dr. Emmet, are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Virginia papers will please copy.

MEEKER.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 26, after a short illness, Mr. GABRIEL MEEKER, in the 49th year of his age.

His friends, the friends of the family, and the members of Dr. Adams' congregation, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Madison-square Church. The remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., for interment, by the 8½ o'clock train of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

WHITFORD.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 27, FRANK DEAN, son of Wm. H. and Cornelia Whitford, aged 1 year and 21 days.

The funeral will be attended from No. 3 St. Mark's-place, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited without further notice.

DUNLAP—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 27, after a severe illness, ROBERT J. DUNLAP, oldest son of Robert Dunlap, aged 23 years and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 105 King st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

MULLER.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Feb. 27, after a short illness, of scarlet fever, LOUISE MARTINBOROUGH, daughter of Frantz B. and Cornelia Müller, aged 4 years and 10 months.

Funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, on Wednesday, Feb. 29, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

VAN COLLEM.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 27, JOSEPH, son of Leon and Elizabeth Van Collem, aged 5 years.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of his parents, No. 31 West 35th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MOORE—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 27 in the 35th year of her age, ELIZA, wife of Saml. T. Moore.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, James F. and George Carlisle, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 29, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 13 Montgomery st.

WEEKS.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 27, CLINTON HARRIOTT, infant son of De Witt C. and Elizabeth Weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of his parents, No. 317 2d-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

ARMSTRONG.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 27, of scarlet fever, WILLIE, only child of James D. and Fanny Armstrong, aged 16 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 1 Avenue D, at 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

LANE.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 27, STEPHEN FOX, son of Stephen K. and Euphemia F. Lane, aged 2 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 134 East 12th-st.

☞ Natchez and New-Orleans papers please copy.

HYDE.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 26, CHARLES LAWSON, infant son of Jabez B. and Sarah E. Hyde, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) Feb. 28, at the residence of his parents, No. 187 East 18th-st.

BREWER.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 26, Mr. JAS. BREWER, aged 31 years, 4 months and 1 day.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances, also the members of Oceanus Fire Company, No. 11, and the Packing House Guards, are requested to attend his funeral, at 10½ o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, from his late residence, No. 613 Washington-st.

PURDY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 27, EMILY, infant child of Rev. James S. and Susan B. Purdy, aged 6 weeks and 5 days.

CAMP.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 27, CALLIE, infant son of Calvin B. and Mary E. Camp, aged 1 year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from residence No. 100 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

WELCH.—In Brooklyn, W. D., on Monday morning, Feb. 27, THOMAS WELCH, Sen., aged 75 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 236 Pacific-st, between Smith and Boerum sts., without further invitation.

KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 23, PHEBE J. PETERS, wife of JOHN S. Ketcham.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Alex. Davison, No. 100 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

ROORBACH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 26, MARY FARRINGTON, relict of John Ogilvie Roorbach, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Friends' Meeting-house, in Schemerhorn-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

BEAN.—In Williamsburgh, on Sabbath morning, Feb. 26, of inflammation of the brain, AMANDA ELDORA, daughter of Franklin J. and Amanda M. Bean, aged 4 years.

The friends of her parents, and those of her uncles, William T. and John S. Shelley, and the families of F. O. J. Smith and Stokem, are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from No. 142 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

DEWEY.—At Harlem, on Sunday, Feb. 26, JOSEPH S. DEWEY, Jr., son of Joseph S. and Harriette Dewey, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Southport for interment.

TOWNSEND.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 24 SUSAN B., wife of Wm. B. Townsend, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

WILTSIE.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Sunday morning, Feb. 26, ELIZA A., wife of George Wiltsie, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, without further notice.

☞ Dutchess County papers please copy.

WHITE.—At Tanar, Hopkins County, Texas, on Saturday, Jan. 7, after a short illness of only five days, of pneumonia, WILLIAM B. WHITE, in the 36th year of his age, son of Thomas White, Esq., of this City, formerly of Jefferson County, this State.

☞ Jefferson County papers please copy.

DAVIS.—At Elmira, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 21, after a short but severe illness, LORAIN S., wife of A. A. Davis, aged 58 years and 9 months.

☞ Poughkeepsie, Albany, Palmyra and Buffalo papers please copy.

ACKERMANN.—At Fishkill, on Monday, Feb. 27, Miss ANN ACKERMANN, in the 18th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of Jacob Sebring, Carthage Landing, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

VAN BUREN.—In Chautauque County, on Monday, Feb. 20, at the residence of his son, Mr. PETER VAN BUREN, in the 92d year of his age, for more than 80 years a resident of Onondaga County, N. Y., father of Mr. Jas. Van Buren, of this City.

ALLEN.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 15, at the residence of her mother, ELIZA F. wife of Wm. B. Allen, of New-Milford, Conn., aged 28 years and 2 months.

GREGORY.—In Wilton, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 26, CHARLES GREGORY, aged 60 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 97, Feb. 27, 1860.
75, 56, 33, 52, 50, 77, 65, 24, 17, 3, 7, 61, 66.
Class No. 98, Feb. 27, 1860.
71, 29, 17, 20, 75, 58, 25, 28, 47, 34, 46, 19.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 27, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Also, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly of No. 11 Wall-st. Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

ATKINSON'S
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,
A unique preparation, quickly cleansing the teeth, arresting decay and imparting the roseate hue of health to the gums and lips.
For sale at RUSHTON'S, wholesale and retail, Broadway, corner Canal and Barclay sts.

STODART'S PIANO.
Known all over the world as the best instrument manufactured.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

PURE WATER.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND the public generally our new CARBON FILTER will be found invaluable.
UNITED STATES CARBON-FILTER COMPANY,
No 164 Broadway, New-York.

THE INDEPENDENT,
Which will be published THURSDAY MORNING, will contain the fifth
FAMILIAR LETTER ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
BY
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.
These letters are commanding the attention of Parents, Teachers, Clergymen and all persons interested in Sunday Schools.
Dr. TYNG, who has had a long experience in this work, is eminently fitted to write on this subject.
Also,
A SERMON,
BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Terms.—By mail, $2 a year; by carrier, $2 50.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

MISS LUCY A. RANDALL.

Another splendid story, written for the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, (the best story and sketch paper published,) will be commenced next THURSDAY, entitled AMY RAYNER; Or, THE TANGLED PATH. By Miss LUCY A. RAN

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST PIECE OF ground on this island, comprising about (60) sixty lots, situated on 91st and 92d sts. and Avenue B; on the premises is a double two-story and attic house, conservatory, grape and green house barn, stable, &c. The garden and grounds are filled with the choicest kinds of fruit trees of every description, and the conservatory is now filled with the rarest flowers and plants all in fine order; the property, as a whole, is beautifully located, and may be easily divided into building lots; accessibility to the City, and its perfect healthfulness, renders it most desirable for a private residence or public institution. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, suited to all kinds of manufacturing purposes, 36 acres of land, with about 800 feet of water front, on the north shore of Staten Island, a half mile from Fort Richmond ferry, on the premises is a wharf, where a vessel can lay drawing 8 feet at low water; also, a large double house and out-buildings. It was formerly the residence of Dr. Harrison, and in every respect a desirable location. It will be sold in whole or part, as may be wanted. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment frame houses and lots, at Nos. 48 and 50 Broome-st., corner of Lewis; corner house has two stores and they are now occupied. The above property has a front on Lewis-st. of 75 feet and can be easily improved. Also 2 lots with a brick and frame-house on each lot, at Nos. 40 and 42 Pitt-st., between Broome and Delancy sts. These lots are about 22 by 100 feet each, and have a clear gate, a to the street of some 25 feet. For particulars apply at No. 22 Lewis-st., corner of Broome, or of D. ROBINS, No. 188 Lexington-av., near 29th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES ON Brooklyn Heights, within five or six minutes' walk of the Wall-st. ferry, and central to the others: the lot is 25 by 100, and the house 30 or 40 feet. finished in the best manner, with all the modern conveniences, and in perfect order; this property would be sold large stable in the rear; this property would be sold or exchanged for property that would rent well in city or country. For particulars and an interview address U. U., Box No. 382 Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IN TREMONT, Westchester County, eleven miles from the City Hall on the Harlem Railroad, a well-built two-story house with basement and attic, also barn attached. Lot 100x150 feet, situated on Madison-av., near 11th-st. Only five minutes walk from the depôt. For full particulars, inquire of HALL BROTHERS, No. 128 6th-av., or of C. C. WALLACE, on the premises.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE ON Brooklyn Heights, No. 93 Pierrepont-st. Lot 37½ feet front and 48 feet rear, by 95 feet in depth. House of brick, 3-story, basement and sub-cellar; in good condition with all the modern improvements; first-class brick stable attached. Location one of the best in the city. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the Ferry, several three-story brick houses and stores, which will be sold very low to close an estate; a small amount can be paid down, and the balance from time to time, in sums to suit purchasers. Also, several houses in Williamsburgh for sale on the same terms. Apply to R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT ON TENTH-ST. FOR SALE.—The four-story house, No. 37 10th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 25.4x70 feet; on lower stories three rooms deep; lot half the block. The whole or part of the furniture would be sold with the house if desired. Possession 1st May next. Terms advantageous. For cards of admission apply to H. HENNEQUIN & CO., No. 49 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment house in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000; half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—TEN NEW HOUSES ON 30-AV., between 31st and 35th sts., with stores and basements; modern improvements on each floor. Price, $7,200. are rented for $972. Terms easy. Also, four new brown-stone houses in 32d st., three stories and basement, high-stoop, first-class houses, 19 by 50 feet. Price $7,500. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 196½ East 32d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE AND thoroughly-built mansion, No. 17 West 38th-st., occupied by T. O. Rossiter, will be for rent after the 1st of May. It is admirably arranged and adapted for a large family or first-class female school. For particulars and cards of permission to see the premises, apply to E. FARMLY, No. 13 Bond-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE mansion-house and 14 lots of ground, (being the late residence of Mr Large,) on Clinton, Union and Prescott streets, South Brooklyn, with stables, green-house, &c.; grounds beautifully laid out. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 20x83, lot 96.6, No. 56 West 25th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. As the owner will leave the City, it will be sold at a bargain, and most of the money can remain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement, brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.; and one on 35th-st., adjoining. They are first-class, moderate size, and prices according. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, DAVID H. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

WATER PRIVILEGE FOR SALE—ABOUT 35 feet fall, on an excellent stream of water, 38 miles from New-York, and 3 miles from Railroad Depôt and harbor; situated in a pleasant and healthy locality with several manufactories in the neighborhood. It offers many inducements to a manufacturer. Inquire of AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, No. 117 Wall-st. New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a fire proof building, 100 feet square, and first-class engine with an ample supply of Ridgewood water. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, high-stoop brown-stone front houses, Nos. 29 and 35 West 34th-st.; size, 25x86, with a 2-story extension for library, and 25x61, with bay window in rear; lots half the block; finished with black walnut stairs, rosewood doors, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, of LUPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE—THAT 4-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house No. 65 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 23 feet 6 inches by 50, with all modern improvements; street paved with Belgian pavement; one of the most desirable situations on Murray Hill. Apply to E. H. ELY, No. 55 37th-st., or No. 37 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 42 West 38th-st, 21 by 50 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches in depth, richly furnished, and in complete order throughout. Price $22,500. Apply on the premises. House can be viewed daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 45 WEST 28TH-ST., Between Broadway and 6th-av., a first-class brown-stone front house, four stories high, with high stoop, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements. House 20x60. Inquire on the premises, or of L. SCUDDER, No. 23 Perry-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE GORE PIECE OF GROUND on the southerly side of Concord-st., between Goldst. and Hudson-av., Brooklyn, lot about 82 feet front, westerly side about 361 feet, easterly side about 324 feet. For terms apply to THOS. McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half the purchase money; no objections to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 20 East 32d-st. It is in first-rate order, handsomely painted and frescoed; contains all the modern improvements, together with an ice-house in yard. For terms, which are easy, apply to WM. H. ALNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY high stoop house in 31st-st., 18.9x49, with fine yard, and all modern improvements, hot and cold water and gas to third story, and in perfect order, having lately been painted, &c. Apply at No. 203 Pearl-st., or at No. 99 East Broadway.

FOR SALE IN THIRTY-FIRST-ST., FIRST house west of Lexington-av., south side, a brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements; price $9,500. Inquire of W. & J. YOUNG, No. 316 3d-av., corner 20th-st.

BLEECKER-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE 3-story brick-front house No. 50 Bleecker-st., east of and near Broadway. The house is 27 by 52; lot 27 by 100; possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

$5,300—A THREE STORY BRICK house, with ten rooms, and all the modern improvements, in 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Owner removed to the country. Inquire at No. 208 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN BROWN-STONE English-basement house No. 21 West 37th-st. Price $12,000. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 52 Broadway. WM. G. WEST.

PROPERTY ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—The four story brown-stone-front house No. 15 West 37th-st. May be seen on application to JAMES B. BREWSTER, No. 786 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BROWN FRONT HOUSE and lot, No. 78 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, and near Union-square; house 18x50, lot 18x92. In complete order. A large portion can remain. Apply to EDM. DARROW, 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE—ON LIBERAL TERMS, HOUSE AND lot on north side of 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., high-stoop, three stories and basement, gas and gas fixtures, Croton, bath, &c. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS OF GROUND ON south side of 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; terms easy. Apply to DANIEL S. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house on 38th-st.; also, a first-class three-story brown-stone front house, southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 36th-st., with all the modern improvements, and elegant location. Inquire on the premises.

FOR EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE HOTEL and ball property, suitable for first-class boarders, at Morrisania, for a good house in New-York or Brooklyn, from $10 000 to $13,000, below 35th-st. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES Nos. 58 and 62 West 27th-st., having all the modern improvements, and in good order. Will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SEVENTEENTH AND 18th sts., being 20 to a front; running through to 18th-av.; nearly all may remain on mortgage. Apply to Executor of Estate, No. 62 Pine-st.; Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 58 and 60 Duane-st.; is 20 feet in front, and is in good order. Will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to WM. H. ALNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY and basement brick building, No. 68 Warren-st., with high-stoop and counter cellar. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, TWO THREE-STORY, high-stoop brown-stone houses, with basement and counter cellar houses, lot 20 feet, on north side 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front House, No. 16 in 23d-place. Lots 20 feet 13½ inches by 120 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantles, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 143 DUFFIELD ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees plants, &c.—$4,750. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 25 Pacific-st, opposite Long Island Hospital grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented $360. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, No. 1 S. W. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Astor place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET AND WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—For sale at a bargain, the four-story English basement brown-stone house No. 43 West 36th st., near 5th-av.; also the three-story and basement high-stoop brown stone house No. 155 West 34th-st., on liberal terms. Inquire of KELLOGG & PARKER, No. 64 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Clinton avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, brown-stone English basement house, No. 46 West 36th st., Murray-hill. The house is elegantly finished, frescoed throughout, and ready for immediate occupancy. A large amount of the purchase money, may remain on mortgage. Apply to W. T. CHURCH, No. 29 John st.; or to G. G. COFFIN, Post-office, Nassau-st. Can be seen during the day.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 36x85 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. FIELDER.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE—A never-failing Water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe depôt on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by day's work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order. situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & BODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 EAST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs., a first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, parlor doors, and stairs, black walnut; front blinds, mahogany; size, 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises of Hamilton & Ryer.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house and lot No. 109 West 22d-st., with the modern improvements, well built, and in excellent order, lot 21x98, neighborhood first-rate, will be sold; well worth the money. Apply to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FOUR THREE-story brick houses, Nos. 88, 90 and 92 East 32d-st., New-York, and No. 5 2d-st., Williamsburgh. Prices respectively, $6,500, $5,250, $5 000 and $4,000. About 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to the owner, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story, high-stoop brick house, No. 185 Dean-st., four doors from Bond, 22x100; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of E. B. WESTON, No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 33 CHELSEA COTTAGES (NO. 270 West 24th-st.,) two-story and basement brick cottage, 18 x 80, count yard in front, bath, water closets, gas fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. Price low. Terms to suit purchaser. THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 68 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO-STORY, BASEMENT and attic frame house, No. 118 South 8th st., Williamsburgh, four blocks from the Peck-slip Ferry landing; gas and water in. Price $3,500. Apply to L. P. NOSTRAND, No. 289 Pearl-st., New-York.

$1,500 IN CASH, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE, for a three-story high-stoop sub-cellar brick house and lot, gas, water-closet, bath, &c., No. 52 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A great bargain. Apply to MARK LEVY, Banker, 23 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—VIITH WARD—THE HOUSE and lot No. 11 Rutgers-place; lot is 20x110; house, 26x52; in good order, with ten feet court yard in front. Apply to J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, No. 67 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—A FULL LOT, WITH LARGE three-story house, as well built and convenient as any in this City, No. 407 4th-st., Albion-place. Cheap, and 80 per cent. can remain on mortgage. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

ON MADISON-SQUARE.—FOR SALE ON MADison-square, an elegant house, two lots and stable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-SQUARE—AN elegant house and grounds, most substantially built, and of the most expensive finish. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-SQUARE—THREE extra-sized lots. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS house, with all conceivable improvements, with or without the furniture. Apply to JOHN H. HARNETT, No. 62 Wall-st.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE.—WE have several stocks and staples of miscellaneous merchandise to exchange for desirable Western and Southern real estate. Some cash required. Principals only need apply. DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

THE ADVERTISER, A PROFESSIONAL and just-est ablished architect, with builder's experience, offers his services to the public as such, for making designs for buildings of every description, working, drawing, &c. P. S.—Has received twice the medal of the Academy of Berlin, and can refer to first-class houses in this City; has several designs on hand for all kinds of houses, &c. Devotes his spare time to instruction. LEWIS B. DUENKEL, Office No. 953 Broadway, corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FARM OF 100 acres, together with stock and hay, utensils, &c., three miles east of Bedford Village, Westchester County, 47 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Land rolling and well watered, 15 acres wood land, the balance under high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit, and 900 young and thrifty apple trees in their fourth year; large lawn in front of house, well shaded with fruit and other trees, and all necessary out-buildings. If not disposed of at private sale, will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, March 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to G. W. MILLER, Bedford; HAINES BROS., corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st., or on the premises. Parties leaving in the 9 A. M. train from 26th-st. will be in time for the sale.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM SITUATE IN THE Village of White Plains, Westchester County, containing 43 acres of land, lately owned and occupied by Wm. Barker; on said premises is a two story frame house with suitable outbuildings; part of the consideration money can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire of SMITH BARKER, No. 179 Broadway, New-York City, UNDERHILL HALSTED, Rye, or JOHN FLANDERAW, opposite the premises.

FARM IN NORTHERN OHIO (UNINCUMBERED) FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—One of the best dairy farms in the State, containing 216 acres, with 40 milch cows. It is 1½ hours' ride from Cleveland by rail. For particulars, inquire at No. 293 Henry-st., Brooklyn, from 8 to 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M. JOHN M. HOOD.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, NEAR CROTON LANDing, Westchester County, 209 acres of land, with a good comfortable house; the farm is well-watered, 100 acres under cultivation; there is a water-front of nearly half a mile on Croton River. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 82 ACRES, with a large three-story modern house, 56x59, extension 20x30; also farm-house; the outbuildings are large and extensive, well watered and fenced; choice fruit and shade trees. Price, $11 000, including stock, crops, &c. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, FOR A small family, without children, part of a house, with private family preferred, between 6th and 8th avs. on 13th and 14th sts., consisting of parlor, kitchen and three sleeping rooms. Rent from $150 to $200. Reference given if required. Address F. B., Box No. 118 Times Office. Party who answered before without address, will please answer with.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FAMILY A small house. Location not above 20th-st., between 3d and 6th ave. Best of references given, and if necessary security for rent, the same not to exceed $1,000. Address No. 4,029 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED.—A neatly furnished cottage, within an hour of New-York, for six months from 1st of May, or board in some rural spot for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, where plain but good living can be obtained. Address, with particulars, J. S., Box No. 120 Times Office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL HOUSE, containing about six or eight rooms, in a respectable neighborhood, within 15 or 20 minutes walk of Fulton ferry. Rent not to exceed $350. Address W. W., Box 105 Times office, New-York.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE, AN ENGlish basement house, with a brown-stone front, between 23d and 38th sts. and 5th and 6th avs. Address HAMSON, Box No. 168 Times Office, stating price, location, &c.

PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES for sale at $5 per barrel. They are large, white, mealy, earlier than any other known, and warranted not to rot in any soil. Apply to E. L. PELL, Pellham Farm, Ulster Co., or New-York City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TWO DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On the west bank of the Passaic River, one mile north of Belleville, where there are four churches, schools, &c.; is 25 minutes drive to N. Y. and Erie R., 30 minutes to Newark, and 10 miles to Jersey City and Hoboken; each contains about forty acres in very high state of cultivation with about 600 and 800 feet river front; one has a large brown-stone two-story house with frame additions; the other, a 1½-story comfortable house, with 8 rooms and other outbuildings; they stand about 400 feet from river and road, with dock privileges for 200 ton vessels. They have fine lawns and plenty ornamental and fruit trees; is in a good neighborhood and very healthy location. Terms very easy. Apply on the premises or address at Belleville, Essex County, N. J., ISAAC S. VAN WINKLE or HENRY DUNCAN.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON—THE HANDsome cottage on Staten Island, known as the Livingston Cottage, on Richmond-av., 2 miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. There are 7 or 8 rooms in the cottage of small size, a pretty cottage and grounds, with room for several horses in the stable, with supply of ice and vegetables, ice free, vegetables at market prices. Rent, $180.

ALSO, TO RENT—A cottage known as the Stone Cottage, on the sea shore, and one of the most desirable locations on Staten Island. A plain house, plainly furnished, rent $1,000 for the season; stable room for 3 or 4 horses. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH two acres of land, at Stuyvesant Landing, Columbia County, New-York, within five minutes' walk of the depôt. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains, being on an elevated position, and is well adapted for a Summer or permanent residence. There is a fine house on it. 45.6 by 54 feet deep, with a piazza extending the whole front. The house has hot and cold water, bathe, &c., and contains sixteen rooms. This place is worthy the attention of those who desire a pleasant home in the country. Terms reasonable. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF W. N. SEYmour, Esq., at Yonkers, one mile from the depôt. Contains in all about 70 acres, but will be divided by disposing of 35 acres including all the improvements. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and have a great variety of fruit in three large orchards, besides small fruit of almost all kinds. House large and very finely built, containing water, baths, furnace, &c. All the necessary out-buildings for a large farm; greenhouse, ice-house, (filled,) farmer's lodges, &c. Full particulars, with maps and photograph, may be seen at the office of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 14 Chatham-st., Room No. 5; or W. N. SEYMOUR, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE OR RENT—Thirty acres of land, being a part of the premises owned and occupied by the late W. P. C. Smith. The view of the Hudson and the Highlands, as seen from the premises, is unsurpassed for beauty by any site on the river. The ground is well stocked with grapes, strawberries and raspberries, and also good kitchen garden. On the premises are a great variety of choice fruit trees, in a thrifty and healthy condition; many ornamental trees about the house. The building and premises generally are in good order, well suited for a gentleman's residence. The whole of the land, or any part of it, will be let or sold with the building. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT Stamford, Conn., near the female seminary on Henry-st., five minutes' walk from depôt, and about same distance from steamboat landing; commands a fine view of the Sound; is first-class modern built; contains 12 rooms, 5 on first floor; is handsomely laid out, and well stocked with fruit, shade and ornamental trees, all in complete order throughout. Will be sold with or without the furniture, which is nearly new, in good order, and will be sold a sacrifice. The owner having left the State, this property will be sold a bargain. Only a small cash payment. Enquire of PLATT ADAMS, Room No 5 Trinity Buildings, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BEAUGEN HILL.—To let or lease for a term of years, the Summer residence of the late Col. James Harrison; the premises consist of a large double two-story and attic frame house, with bath room, hot and cold water, two-story brick stable, cow stable, ice-house, observatory, Summer houses, smoke-house, granary, chicken-house; would be suitable for a Summer garden, being only 1¾ miles from the Jersey City or Hoboken ferries; stages and horse-cars pass every five minutes until 1 o'clock at night. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—These lots have the most beautiful commanding view, which cannot be equalled on Manhattan Island. Upon these lots you have a view of the whole of the Bay of New-York, Narrows and the Ocean; also the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and for salubrity of the air, and healthy position it cannot be excelled. Another great advantage, these lots are reached in 30 or 40 minutes from the City of New-York. Maps can be seen of the location at the office of DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT—FURnished or unfurnished, or for sale, a house, with about four acres of land, shade and fruit trees; 11 bed rooms, with parlors and kitchens, a conservatory, and billiard-room (Phelan's table) furnished, $2,000; unfurnished, $1,000 per annum. If desired, farming utensils, carriages, and horses, can be had at a valuation. Adjoining the above is a nice new house, with about four acres of land, to rent at $600. Apply to W. B. LINDSAY, No. 43 New-st., New-York, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., a handsome country residence, containing 4½ acres of land; the place is beautifully situated, commanding a splendid view of the Raritan and surrounding country; the house is handsome and spacious, and contains all the conveniences; fine outbuildings of every description. The grounds are tastefully laid out, fine vegetable garden, plenty of fruit; the place is situated about 1 mile from the railroad depôt; 9 trains daily. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTPORT, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—A small country seat of about seven acres of good land, with a well built house, pleasantly located, overlooking the village, and with a wide prospect over the country, and across the Sound to Long Island; well stocked with various kinds of fruit trees. Also, an excellent well of soft water on the premises. Churches of different denominations very convenient. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises to SUSAN WRIGHT, or to EDWIN BEERS, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or N. T. BEERS, No. 48 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS ELEgant country residence is on the Connecticut River, 4 hours from New-York, and is situated on the skirts of a beautiful grove, on an eminence commanding an extensive and delightful prospect. The buildings are of stone, 2½ stories high, containing all the modern improvements, handsomely frescoed and finished in the very best style. As much land may be had as desired. Will be sold very low, on easy terms. Address F. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A FINE place, pleasantly and desirably located, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, with ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, handsome and convenient cottage house, barns, out-houses, &c., in complete order; about three acres as lawn and garden, both beautifully laid out, and well supplied with almost every variety of large and small fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. Apply to F. R. DURREE, 181 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—2¾ MILES FROM the depôt, an elegant Italian villa, with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and finished in the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the depôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE MOST DEsirable country seat in the village of Geneva, N. Y., beautifully situated on the banks of Seneca Lake; house large, supplied with gas fixtures, marble mantles, &c., surrounded by 4 acres of tastefully-ornamented grounds, with 17 acres adjoining. Will be sold low, or will be exchanged for property easy of access from New-York. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—One acre fronting on three streets, in the beautiful village of Fordham, only 12 miles from the City Hall. House 40 by 34 feet, and extensions, with modern improvements; grounds handsomely embellished. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William-st., or to DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau and No. 13 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE—A handsome cottage on the New-Brighton side, in a healthy location, with nearly 2 acres of land; splendid grave vines fruit trees, and excellent water, and about seven minutes' walk from the Landing. For further particulars apply to THOS. G. WEST, Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co., No. 108 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT, CONVENIENT TWO AND a half-story house, together with three acres of land, at Darien, Conn., on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, about five minutes' from depôt; barn and other buildings in good order; price, $2,700. Inquire of ISAAC H. CLOCK, Darien, or JAMES E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A DEsirable country residence, in Orange, N. J., within four minutes' walk of the Brick Church Depôt, consisting of a modern built house and grounds handsomely laid out in flower and vegetable garden, with a great variety of shrubbery, fruit, &c. Inquire of C. SHEPARD & CO., No. 357 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and ground highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 37 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A small cottage house, three-quarters of a mile from the depôt; time, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; elevated and healthy; seven trains daily. Apply to WM. LODGE, Jr., on the premises; or Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Broadway. Rent low for Summer season or per annum.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 26 acres, on mountain side and near to depôt; first-class buildings and improvements, and pure soft spring water introduced throughout; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain; fruit in abundance. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE OR LET—A GOOD frame dwelling house in good order, conveniently arranged, with a stable and about 10 lots of ground in garden, at West Farms. A variety of fruit is on the premises. To a purchaser the terms will be easy, or to a good tenant the rent will be low. Apply to JOS. RUSSON, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Chatham Four Corners, new house and barn, four acres of good land, nearly 400 fruit trees, near the depôt, on rising ground, with prospect unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire of L. A. BRIGHAM, No. 4 New-st., New-York; or of THOMAS F. MESICK, Esq., near the premises.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the depôt.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one acre of ground, suitable for small families, and convenient to depôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE commodious dwelling-house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and post-office, and accessible four times daily by railroad, the depôt of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation, and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., at his office, No. 21 Halsey-build'ng, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY PLACE ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson River, 105 miles from New-York, consisting of house, stable, ice-house, dock and garden, with fruit trees. About 30 acres of land will be rented with it. It is 3½ miles above Tivoli, and opposite Bristol, where the way-boats stop. The house is cottage style, has 12 rooms independent of kitchen and cellar. It is surrounded with fo est trees, and is about 2 miles from the East Camp Depôt, Hudson River Railroad.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, NEAR THE village of Belvidere, N. J., one mile from the Bridgeville Station, and in sight of the Delaware River, a handsome country seat, with stone (English) cottage and 40 acres of land; the house contains dining and drawing rooms library and 8 bedrooms. A large quantity of young fruit trees, ice-house filled; spacious barn, stable and other out-buildings; gardener's house on the premises. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson, on the west bank—an elegant place, with all the appliances and completeness of a gentleman's real dence—house architecturally elegant and rookery and out-buildings do.; grounds about 14 acres; located about 1½ miles north of the steamboat landing at Newburgh, and near the Powelton House. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE Halsted estate, at Rye, Westchester County, containing 26¾ acres, of fine land, fronting on Rye Beach. The situation is high, dry, and healthy, commanding an extensive and varied water and land prospect, and combining unusual advantages for

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
BY ORDER SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee.
FIFTH-AV.—Four lots commencing on Southeast corner of 53d-st.
EIGHTY-THIRD ST.—Ten lots adjoining above lots on the rear.
Maps and further particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
MURRAY-HILL LOTS.
ADRIAN A. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
SIXTH-ST.—4 lots N. S., 80 feet W. of 4th-av.
ALSO,
3D-AV.—4 lots S. E. corner 53d-st.
TERMS LIBERAL.—Maps and particulars at 35 Wall-st.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.
BY DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO.—OFFICES No. 9 Nassau-st and No 10:8 Broadway. Real estate at public and private sale. Sale of furniture and merchandise at dwellings and stores.
TUESDAY, March 1,
At 12 o'clock, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
POSITIVE SALE:
East 25th-st.—the 3-story brick house, No. 159 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.; lot 25x98.9; house 25x25, with stable in front 12x20. Terms: $1 5-0 on mortgage. Also, No. 248 East 25th-st., 2-st ry brick building 18x26, with a brick building used as hoop factory; lot 25x98 9 Terms: $1,100 can remain on mortgage. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON BEDFORD-AVENUE AND ON CLOVE ROAD, BROOKLYN.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
BEDFORD-AVENUE—The three story and attic brownstone front house on Bedford-av., directly opposite Morton-street, 23x80 feet lot 23x100. The house has gas, hot and cold water throughout, connecting with sewer and in perfect order.
Also, two lots on the southeast corner of Bedford-av. and Clymer-st.; each lot 25x100 feet
CLOVE ROAD—All that certain place or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the IXth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and known as the Oil-cloth works. For full particulars and map apply to FRANKLIN BROTHERS,
No. 50 Wall st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON MULBERRY-ST., WITH CHURCH THEREON.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
MULBERRY-ST.—The three valuable lots of ground together with the commodious and substantial brick edifices thereon, Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Mulberry-st., east side, between Grand and Broome-sts., and known as the Presbyterian Church. From the rapid increase in value of property in this vicinity, this sale offers a favorable opportunity for investment. Parties desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the property, as it is the determination of the owners to sell it.
Maps and full particulars can be had of WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Esq., No. 54 Catharine-st., or JAMES SAMPLE, Esq., No. 45 Catharine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON EIGHTH-AV AND TWENTIETH-ST., BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 3, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
8TH-AV.—The three brick stores and dwellings on the northwest corner of 8th-av. and 20th-st, known as Nos. 195, 197 and 199 8th-av, having a front on the avenue of 66 feet 4 inches, and on 20th-st of 79 feet 9 inches.
20TH-ST.—The brick dwelling and lot of ground in the rear of the above, known as No 189 West 20th-st., being 20 feet 3 inches in front and 56 feet 4 inches in depth.
JOHN M. KNOX, Referee.
For maps apply at the office of
FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWO VALUABLE LOUSES AND LOTS ON FIFTEENTH-STREET, NEAR STUYVESANT-SQUARE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
FIFTEENTH-STREET.—The two handsome three-story brick houses together with the lease of the lots Nos. 92 and 96 East 15th-st, north side between 3d-av. and Rutherford-place and near Stuyvesant-square. The houses are each 20x38 feet and extension, in good order, and contain the modern conveniences. The lots are each 20x103 feet 3 inches. Leased from the estate, has six years to run from August 1860, with two renewals of 21 years each. Ground rent $50 per annum. Two thousand dollars can remain on mortgage on each house. Maps of the property and particulars at the Auctioneer's office No 3 Pine st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND ON MULBERRY-STREET, WITH CHURCH THEREON.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, New-York:
MULBERRY-ST.—The three valuable lots of ground together with the commodious and substantial brick edifice thereon, Nos 166, 168 and 170 Mulberry-st., east side, between Grand and Broome sts., and known as the Presbyterian Church. From the rapid increase in value of property in this vicinity, this sale offers a favorable opportunity for investment. Parties desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the property, as it is the determination of the owners to sell it.
Maps and full particulars be can had of WM. MATTHEWS, Esq., No. 54 Catharine-st., or JAMES SAMPLE, Esq., No. 45 Catharine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO.. No. 3 Pine st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
TWO DWELLING HOUSES ON THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
32D STREET—The two fourstory English basement houses and lots Nos. 86 and 86½ West 32d-st., near 6th-av. Lots each about 15 feet front and a half the block in depth. Houses 15 by 50; replete with every convenience, and in perfect order.
For full particulars and maps, apply at the office of
FRANKLIN BROTHERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
2 VALUABLE LOTS ON QUANE-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
QUANE-ST.—The three valuable lots, together with the buildings, Nos. 131, 133 and 135 Duane-st, north side, commencing 125 feet west of Church-st. each lot 25 by 75 feet. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 7 per cent.

ALLEN J. KEELER & CO., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At auction the property of a gentleman leaving the City.—A. J. KEELER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday) at the elegant residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, consisting of 7-octave piano-forte, rose-wood suites, mirrors, centre-tables, ince our airs, oil pain ings, vases, bronzes, easy chairs and lounges, China glass, silver-ware, table cutlery, hair and spring mattresses, &c., &c.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers.
COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN AT AUCTION.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the pleasantly situated two-story frame cottage and lot No. 148 Schermerhorn-st.; it is in good order and in a first-rate neighborhood. For terms and particulars inquire of the Auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st., or on the premises.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at store No 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every variety of Spring goods. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—UNRESERVED SALE OF WHITE granite ware, yellow Rockingham, C. C., edged, dipt and fancy goods THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. by J. S. H. BARTLETT. Positive cash sale in lots to suit dealers.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF PIANO, FURNITURE, &c., on WEDNESDAY, by PEED & COLE, at 10½ A. M., at No 343 Fulton st., Brooklyn, comprising one elegant 7¼ octave piano forte, rosewood case, two pier glasses, six dozen chairs, and lot of other furniture.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT NO. 603 BROADWAY consisting of a large assortment of watches, silver and plated ware, fine jewelry in Etruscan and gold settings; jet, shell, and fancy goods, &c.; also, cases and fixtures. To be sold in lots for cash to close the concern. WM. T. GRAFF, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, SS.—In pursuance of an act entitled An Act for the Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies, passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York on the 12th day of April, 1848, and the act amendatory thereto, passed on the 7th day of April, 1849, application will be made to the Legislature for the incorporation of the RAILROAD UNION ASSOCIATION. The particular aim and object of such Association shall be to create a fund by contributions, for charitable purposes—for the mutual support of its members in case of sickness or death.
Given under our hands and seals, at the City of New-York, on the 24th day of February, 1860—WM. MAHER, JOHN BURLINSON, JOSEPH POWELLS, GEORGE CURRAN, HUGH BINGLEY—In presence of
H H RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, several of the piers and slips belonging to the Corporation for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next. Catalogues containing the description location and terms of sale may be had at this office, where maps will also be shown of the Corporation wharves and piers
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 31, 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock P M. All persons having business before the Committee will be present at the above mentioned time and place, without further notice.
CHARLES G. O'NEILL, } Committee
GILBERT M. PLATT, } on
GEORGE STARR. } Finance.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

150 WATER-ST. A CARD, 150 WATER-ST.
The present occupants of our former store, No. 170 Water-st., refusing us the privilege of having our sign of removal at their door, we are obliged to walk a man carrying a big double sign, indicating our removal to No. 150 Water-st., in front of said store. In resorting to this means we must also state to our friends and the public, that we are the sole agents for T. A. Jalics & Co's, in Pesth, celebrated Hungarian Wines; that no other house in the United States can import them, and that we continue to sell these wines at No. 150 Water-st., 150 WATER-ST. GROSSINGER & WIGAND.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE'S BRANDY
GRAPELEAF GIN
DEWDROP GIN

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK.
No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office.
JAN. 1, 1860,

Capital stock	$100,000 00	
Reserve of 1857	2,2,590 19	—$352,590 19
Balance Jan 1, 1859		$13,191 58
Dividend account		26 185 00
Annuity account	$22 00	
Premiums received during the year	381 208 41	
Interest account for the year	47 371 37—	961,701 78
Total		$1,073,651 56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death on policies and bonus	$87,131 00	
Expenses, taxes, med. ex. fees and commissions	53,104 28	
Reinsurance, purchased policies and bonus and dividends paid during the year	63,408 23—$203,643 49	
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$385,840 00	
Premium loans	318,781 13	
Agents' account for premiums in course of collection and transmission	65,600 00	
Real estate	13 301 01	
Cash in Bank and on hand	51,188 43	
United States, State and City Bonds and Stocks	7,087 50—$871,008 07	
Total		$1,073,651 56

The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding Scrip for Profits heretofore allotted. Also a Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the Life Premiums entitled to participate at the Third Triennial Allotment. Also, a Dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the Term Premiums in like manner participating, all of which dividends are adjustable at the time of settlement of the current year's premium.
The insured, who have not before made their selection, may, at their option, (signifying the time of adjustment of the above dividends,) convert their dividends into a bonus increase of the amount insured by Life Policies, or by an equivalent reduction of the annual premiums N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. V. WEMPLE, Secretary.

CROMWELLIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY—Stating the amount of Capital Stock of said Company, the proportion thereof actually paid in, and the amount of its existing debts; pursuant to the requirement of statute. viz:
Capital Stock of the Washington Ice Company..$30,000 00
Amount of said Capital Stock of said Company actually paid in..... 30,000 00
Amount of existing debts and liabilities of said Company viz:
Real Estate Mortgage..... $6,450 00
Other debts and liabilities of said Company..... 13,731 10—20,181 10
Dated February 25th, 1860.
RANSOM PARKER, President.
JAMES VAN ETTEN, } Trustees.
R. G. RONESTEEL. }
City and County of New-York, ss.: RANSOM PARKER, the President of the Washington Ice Company, being duly sworn, doth dep se and say, that the above report of said Company is, as he verily believes, true.
RANSOM PARKER.
Sworn before me this 25th day of February, 1860.
WM L. MORRIS, Com. of Deeds, &c.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS. The following six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.
All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.
Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co. Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York will be thankfully received.
R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860

NEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchanges, and at private sale.
Branch office, No. 473 Broadway, corner of Chambers st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL & CO DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.'s Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

MONEY WANTED IMMEDIATELY ON bond and mortgage; $7 000 on a three-story brick house, brown-stone front, included with two lots of ground in the City of Brooklyn, worth $7,000. Any party having the above to loan will find a safe investment by addressing a note for two or three days to MINERVA WOOD, care of the Brooklyn Post-office, or Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb 13 1860,
DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

FARM MORTGAGES MADE TO THE LA Crosse and Milwaukee, Michigan and Mississippi, Milwaukee and Horicon, and other Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin. Holders of these securities are requested to call at the Banking offices of READ, DREXEL & CO, No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY.—NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1860.—The special meeting of the Washington Ice Company ordered to be held on the 28th inst. is hereby postponed for three weeks from that day, say March 20, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely.
By order. JOHN B. VAN ETTAN, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$8 000 SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF the SUSQUEHANNE MINING COMPANY, and 1,100 shares contribution stock of said Company. Price for the bonds and stock, $8,000. Apply to
J. E. JENKINS, No 59 Beaver-st.

ATLANTIC, SUN, UNION, PACIFIC, NEW-York, Commercial and Orient Insurance Scrip wanted by WM C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S HUNT,
JEFFERAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS R SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DONALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L.H.WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE F. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. ROYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOOL,	RENSY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AIMES, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant and Charles W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
HENRY FARNAM,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
C. W. DURANT.
New-York, Dec. 16, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership which will be known under the firm, name and style of E. BACKUS & CO., for the transaction of the stove and general foundry business. Salesrooms. No. 133 Water-st. Foundry at Stuyvesant, Columbia County, New-York.
EVEN'S BACKUS.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1860. HENRY H. GIBBS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of LEWIS & FLEISCHMAN is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be continued as formerly by LINEN & FLEISCHMAN, at the old stand, No. 89 Fulton-st.
New-York, Feb. 15, 1860.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that M. SMITH, of the firm of ROCKWELL & SMITH, Dry Goods Merchants, No. 6 4 h-av., has this day sold out all his interest in said business to G. M. LOOMIS; and that all liabilities of said firm will be discharged by the present firm of ROCKWELL & LOOMIS
M. SMITH.
New-York, Feb. 20, 1860. ROCKWELL & LOOMIS

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE AGREED TO a dissolution of their copartnership, heretofore existing under the name and firm of WHITE & MACDONALD. The business will be conducted as formerly by WM. WHITE.—Dated Feb 28, 1860.
WHITE & MACDONALD.

ASTROLOGY.

N B—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? she has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No 291 3d-av., above 21st st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P.M.
For White Plains, 2:30 and 5 P. M. For Waite Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st Depôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st Depôt.
For Millerton 3 P. M., from 26th-st Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 8 and 7:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M. express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:45 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Brunswick with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 8:30 P. M. From Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. For Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M and 12 M from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st. daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, via SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive at Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M
Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 12:30 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALAHOUN, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray st wharf Feb 17, 2 P. M.; 18, 1½ P. M, 20, 6½ A. M and 4 P. M.; 21, 6 A. M., 22, 5½ A. M.; 23, 6 A. M.; 24, 6½ A. M.; 25, 7 A. M.; 27, 7½ A. M.; 28, 7½ A. M.; 29, 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $3; 12 M. fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—JOHN COLEMAN and ISAAC A. NICHOLS, Executors of ANTHONY DEY, deceased, Surrogate's order to limit creditors. Dated this 9th day of February, 1860. On application of the above-named executors, it is ordered that said executors give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the *American Standard*, a newspaper printed and published in Jersey City, in this State, and also in the New-York *Times*, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. By order,
E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate
N. B.—Claims to be presented to A. DEY, Jr., No. 60 Beaver-st., New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—TAKE NOTICE, THAT the assets of Messrs MORSE & BROTHER, in my hands as Assignee, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new primary school-house on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Grove-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposal, and none others will be considered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
EDMUND J. KELLY,
CHAS. J. DOUGHERTY,
EUGENE SHINE,
JOHN SHEA,
EDWARD M. MORRIS,
} Building Committee.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMplete machinery for throwing about 300 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 39 William-st., Newark, N. J.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—This boiler saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Price $25 per horse power. Cylinder boilers now in use can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN.

CRUCIBLES—FOR MELTING BRASS AND steel, very superior quality, of all sizes, for sale by
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
Corner of Albany and Washington sts., New-York.

TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE —Two sets of steel rolls in perfect order. Any person desiring to purchase will be called upon by addressing a line to ROLLS Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—OF SIX HORSE power, only been used about four months, in perfect order; can be seen in operation in rear of 56 and 58 Attorney-st.; will be sold very cheap.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, March 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new primary school-house on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Grove-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposal, and none others will be considered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
EDMUND J. KELLY,
CHAS. J. DOUGHERTY,
EUGENE SHINE,
JOHN SHEA,
EDWARD M. MORRIS,
} Building Committee.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS!
OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On MONDAY, March 5, at 2 P. M., The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid Steamer
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
For ASPINWALL DIRECT and will connect, via Panama Railroad with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander,
AND PROCEED DIRECTLY TO SAN FRANCISCO.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage, apply at the office—over the gate, on the wharf at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses by these steamers

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE!
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. TWINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON, to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $90.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 31.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.
The high-classed, powerful Clyde-built screw steamship UNITED KINGDOM Capt MERKLEREID, will sail from pier No. 39, North river, on WEDNESDAY, 29th February, at 12 o'clock noon. Rates of passage: Saloon cabin $5; forward cabin, $30; steerage, including an abundance of properly-cooked provisions, $30. This steamer has unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. For pas age apply to FRAS. MACDONALD & CO., No 87 Broad-st

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KAUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. Geo. W. Watson, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh
Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 88 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.

Speech of Hon. Robert Toombs on Fugitive Law Nullification.

Hon. Tom Ford, of Ohio, Elected Printer of the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Harper's Ferry Committee had another meeting to-day, and for the first time elicited anything of interest, and this not directly connected with John Brown's invasion of Virginia.

Horace White, Esq., Editor of the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, and formerly Secretary of the National Kansas Committee, being called before the Committee and sworn, testified as follows: The National Kansas Committee was organized by a Mass Convention at Buffalo in 1856. It consisted of one member from each Northern State, except Maine, New-Hampshire and New-Jersey, together with three members from Illinois, to wit, J. D. Webster, H. B. Hurd, and Geo. W. Dole, of Chicago, who constituted the Executive Board, meeting every day for the transaction of business. The Committee received and disbursed in all, about $120,000, of which less than $10,000 was expended in the purchase of arms. Considerable quantities of arms were received as contributions from first hands. Witness first saw Brown in August, 1856. Subsequently, he saw him three times; the last time at the general meeting of the National Kansas Committee, at the Astor House, in New-York, in January, 1857. Brown petitioned the Committee for two hundred Sharpe's rifles, then stored at Tabor, Iowa; originally purchased and forwarded by the Massachusetts State Committee. He also asked for money and clothing, as he was organising a military force to repel the Border Ruffian invasions of Kansas. The petition was debated by the Committee at considerable length, and was warmly opposed. Finally, the rifles were voted back to the Massachusetts Committee, at the urgent request of the representative of that organization. The Committee, however, voted Brown twelve boxes of clothing, which witness shipped to his order at Nebraska City in March, 1857. Brown then left New-York for Boston, and witness never saw him afterwards. The Committee had previously given Brown, at Chicago, $150, and sent him twenty-five navy revolvers, but the latter never reached him. The witness also presented his two sons, Watson and Owen, one rifle each, and bought them a small amount of much-needed clothing. This comprises the sum total of the Committee's transaction with Brown. The Committee went out of existence in March, 1857. Brown never told witness of any plans outside of Kansas. He never told any member of the Committee in presence of witness. Witness was acquainted with John E. Cook, Richard Realf and James Redpath. Had seen none of them since 1857. They never told witness anything about Harper's Ferry, or any of Brown's plans. They never alluded to any designs against Slavery, except in Kansas, to the Committee. In short, the witness knew nothing whatever about the subject of the Senate investigation. Witness was proceeding to explain why the two hundred Sharp's rifles were detained at Tabor, Iowa, instead of being forwarded to Kansas.

The Committee decided that the testimony was irrelevant.

The witness said he wished to correct a misapprehension which perplexed the former witness, (Mr. Stearns,) who had been surprised that the arms were not sent straight through to Kansas.

Senator Mason asked the witness how he knew anything about Stearns' testimony.

The witness replied that he read it in the newspapers.

Senator Iverson asked the witness if he had not been long enough in newspaper life to know that a great deal of irresponsible, untruthful stuff got into print.

Witness proceeded to state that the rifles were detained in Iowa because the Border Ruffian invasion in Kansas had ceased for that season, and it was deemed unwise to scatter arms in irresponsible hands throughout the Territory, where they could not be reached in a time of real danger. The Committee decided that the testimony was not proper to go on record.

Witness had learned, from time to time, of Brown's being in Chicago since January, 1857, but never saw him since that date.

CASE OF THE BARK ADRIATIC.

The case of the bark *Adriatic* is now under discussion in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the result will likely be a resolution denying that France, by her local laws, takes jurisdiction over open seas, and the President will be directed to demand of the French Government full indemnity for losses by the illegal seizure of said vessel. It is doubtful if any action will be taken on the French Spoliation claims.

PURCHASE OF CUBA.

The same Committee, I understand, will ignore the proposition to purchase Cuba, and recommend the negotiation of a liberal commercial treaty with Spain.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Secretary Cass has not yet completed his reply to Lord John Russell.

To-day, Capt. McBlair, of the United States Navy, who lately returned from the African Station, had a long interview with the Secretary of State on points involved in the Slave-trade controversy. As this correspondence is drawing to a crisis, our Government is desirous of being fully posted up before answering his Lordship's note, the terms of which were not altogether pleasing to the Administration, as I have stated.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

It may be said that the Mexican treaty is not gaining ground in the Senate. The lobby dogs, great and small, snap and snarl daily, either because they are paid by the opponents of the treaty to do so, or because they are not paid by its friends to do otherwise. Señor Moro, the Mexican Minister, is overrun with applications from the lobby for money. The Señor replies that he has no money to expend in the matter, and is not authorized by his Government to do any thing of the kind.

Insinuations have been thrown out in various quarters, that influences brought to bear in favor of the treaty were corrupt—that bogus claimants against Mexico were moving heaven and earth, &c., &c. The truth is, very little active influence of any sort in favor of the treaty can be discovered in Washington. All the active influence visible is on the part of Mr. McLane, and four or five parties directly interested in commerce and mining in Mexico—parties who represent perfectly legitimate interests, and precisely that spirit of enterprise which has made our country what it is. These latter parties pay their own expenses. Not one dollar outside of this—not enough, as a lobby member remarked, "to pay for drinks all around"—can be raised in support of the treaty; not one solitary claimant against Mexico can be found actively urging the treaty. There probably never was a matter of such magnitude left to take its chances solely on its own merits.

On the other hand, the elements of opposition to the treaty are far more active. Agents of the Church factions, fillibusters, Black Republicans, partizans and others representing a variety of personal interests, and playing into each other's hands, and they have some money with which to carry on the work. They have also a great advantage in another respect. The Northern Senators, principally Republicans, with whom the fate of the treaty is supposed to rest, are totally ignorant of Mexico. There is not one of them who has ever been in that country, who speaks its language, or can even pronounce the name of Juarez correctly. There is not one of them who comprehends the resources of the country, its geographical peculiarities, the peculiarities of the people, the nature of the struggle now going on, the principles of the two parties, their relative strength, &c., &c. Here is a field, rank in ignorance, doubt and suspicion, which the opponents of the treaty find of easy culture. Those Senators, so desirous of proving every act of the Administration but a scheme for the aggrandizement of a spurious Democracy and the extension of the Slave power; and with the desire to defer whatever there may be of glory in a settlement of the Mexican question until a Republican administration shall succeed it;—those Senators, it must be said, are in a fair way to be confirmed to believe all sorts of statements intended to that country; without being able to judge of their truth or falsity, or overmuch inclined to give the matter that thorough and impartial investigation its importance demands. If Mr. Seward had traveled through Mexico with your correspondent, got put into Perote Castle,—robbed several times on the highway and run the gauntlet generally—visited Miramon at Chapultepec, took a good look at the old archbishop, and those thick-necked, heavy-jawed priests, monks, friars, &c.; slipped down into mines 1,500 feet deep, and traversed the bowels of mountains; made the acquaintance of the Indian Juarez and his Cabinet, and looked into matters generally; the "irrepressible conflict leader would have obtained knowledge more beneficial to himself and his country than forty years' travel in Europe and the mummy country could give him. He would then stand on an equal footing with his Southern contemporaries, so far as the Mexican question is concerned.

ARMY NEWS.

A general Court Martial, consisting of Col. Miles, Majors Sedgwick and Macrae, Captains Van Vliet, Lyon and Davis, and Lieuts. Otis, Sill and McIntyre, with Lt. Ranson as Judge Advocate, is ordered to convene at Fort Leavenworth, on March 5, for the trial of Lieut. G. D. Bailey. Leave of absence for sixty days, granted to Capt. Sturgis, is extended two months, and leave of absence to Lieut. Lazelle has been extended one month. Lieut. Ramsay, of the First Artillery is relieved from duty with Company D, and will proceed to join his proper Company at Fort Clark, Texas. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27.

The election of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Ford, of Ohio was rather unexpected. All the Republicans present voted for him, together with one Southern opposition-ist,—namely, Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, and Etheridge, of the Southern opposition, voted for Ball, while others of that organization supported Seaton, of the *National Intelligencer*, in addition to two Democrats, Messrs. Pryor and Millson Mr. Adrain, an anti-Lecompton Democrat, voted for Winton. With the exceptions of the above-named ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Glosbrenner received the votes of all the Democrats present.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, finally disposed of the Commerce and Amity treaty with Paraguay, by ratifying it. The Mexican treaty was then read, but a general discussion of its merits was not commenced.

Among the memorials presented in the Senate to-day, was one from Samuel F. Dunlap, claiming that Nicaragua had given to him and Company the exclusive right to navigate by steam all the waters of that country, and complaining that our Federal Executive has, for the last five years, entirely overlooked their right. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) presented a memorial from the Legislature of New-Mexico, asking the organization of the Territory of Arizona. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions praying for pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of Frank Sanborn, protesting against the order for his arrest, and asking that it be rescinded.

Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution that the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads inquire into the expediency of having letters which may remain in any Post-office undelivered for thirty days returned to their writers.

Mr. Collamer advocated the resolution as necessary to relieve the dead-letter office of the immense amount of matter thrown upon it.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) gave notice of a bill to reduce the rates now paid for the public printing twenty-five per cent.

Mr. Brown's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, (Dem.,) spoke. It had been asserted that he had no right to call in question the acts of sovereign States. As the representative of a sovereign State, he thought he had the right, and that this was the peculiarly appropriate place to call in question the acts of the confederate States. If redress could not be obtained here, the States would be thrown upon their own resources. He had not arraigned the domestic institutions or internal affairs of any State. He had only arraigned them for infidelity to the Constitution, which they were bound by every consideration of good faith to carry out. He had charged certain States with being unfaithful to their compact, and of having made a supreme law of the land of no effect. None of them denied these charges except the Senator from Iowa, and he would show that he was wrong. The excuse given was, that the Fugitive Slave Law was no law. There must be an arbiter somewhere in the case of this conflict. If the cannon is the only arbiter, the sooner we know it the better. The Senator from Wisconsin had defended the action of his State. Now Wisconsin had not only set aside a decree of the United States Court, but had nullified a provision of the Constitution itself. The provision of the Constitution in regard to the rendition of fugitives from labor was plain, beyond cavil. There was no analogy between the action of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin and that of Georgia, quoted by the Senator from Wisconsin. He had arraigned that State not on the ground that she had no right to decide upon the constitutionality of a United States law, but on the ground that she had violated the plainest provision of the Constitution. Mr. Toombs supported his arguments by copious citations from legal authorities. In the course of his remarks he said it was useless to sing pœans to the Union while they trampled the Union under foot. Bad men in all ages had cried "Lord! Lord!" The constitutionality of the act of 1793 had been affirmed by every State Court before which it had come, and the act of 1850 did not differ therefrom. He reviewed at length and explained the acts of the Georgia Courts. The Courts of Wisconsin had asserted the supremacy of the State Courts over the Federal Courts. The decisions referred to by the Senator from Wisconsin simply asserted that the Federal Court had not supremacy over the State Courts. Nine Judges of the Supreme Court said this was a new doctrine in American jurisprudence. The action of the Wisconsin Courts stood in its naked deformity, without a parallel. In reply to Mr. Hale, he said the ordinance of 1787, passed before this Government was formed, and therefore rested upon no constitutional authority. The opinions of the early fathers were misrepresented.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed until Wednesday, a week hence.

The Senate went into executive session, and took up the bill granting increased pay to officers of the Navy, and without action upon it, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27.

The House passed the bill for the payment of the invalid and other pensions, and the bill for the support of the Military Academy.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked, but failed to obtain, consent to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any, and if so what, legislation is necessary to secure the liberty of speech or person in the District of Columbia; and whether any, and if so what, practical legislation is necessary to secure the rights of free persons in said District.

On motion of Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior to report to the House the present condition of the Trust lands west of the Missouri, set apart for the New-York Indians; whether the same has been brought into market as a part of the public domain, and if so by what authority.

Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution that there be printed for the use of the House, 25,000 extra copies of the President's annual message, with the reports proper of the Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaus connected therewith, omitting the statistical parts; and that there also be printed 5,000 extra copies of said message and accompanying documents complete.

Mr. Gurley said these resolutions are an innovation on former practice. The Committee propose not only to largely reduce the number of volumes, but to exclude the dry statistics. Instead of sending out three or four volumes as heretofore, one of four or five hundred pages will afford all the really valuable information, and at the same time be convenient for the mails and for handling. The cost, formerly, was nearly thirty-nine thousand dollars. By the new plan, sixteen thousand dollars would be saved. This is the Senate's plan, which has worked so well that that body has recently reaffirmed it. In reply to a question he said he understood that under the law this printing would go to the Senate printer.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) said on last Friday Mr. Carter offered a resolution reflecting on the President, the Heads of Departments and the Joint Committee appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the statue of Washington.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) interrupting, said this was not a privileged question.

Mr. Adrain—The resolution was a censure on a Committee of the House, which has reached the newspapers of the country.

The Speaker—The gentleman cannot proceed without general consent.

Mr. Adrain—I then ask consent.

Mr. Lovejoy—I object.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) rose to a question of privilege.

Mr. Adrain—I want to make a personal explanation.

Mr. Lovejoy—The resolution is not in the House.

Mr. Cochrane—I send up a paragraph from the New-York *Tribune* to be read.

Objections were made.

Mr. Cochrane—I claim to be heard as a matter of personal privilege right. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. Adrain—I ask the gentleman whether he rises to a higher right to take the floor from me?

Mr. Cochrane—I do not.

Mr. Lovejoy again objected.

Mr. Adrain—I feel that I have been personally attacked by Mr. Carter's resolution, and it is due to myself, as one of the members of the Committee, that some explanation be made.

The Speaker remarked that general consent was necessary.

Mr. Lovejoy repeated his objection.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.)—The gentleman from New-Jersey proposes to refute a slander which it is endeavored to propagate through this House, but the gentleman from Illinois, (Lovejoy,) though the slander is in the journals, makes a point of order, and objects to an explanation.

Cries of order.

Mr. Adrain—The gentleman from Illinois has no right to make objection where censure has been cast on a member of a Committee. I appeal to him to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, (Rep.,) objected to the paragraph from the *Tribune* being read.

Mr. Cochrane—I choose to state my question from that paper.

Mr. Farnsworth—Nothing a newspaper can say rises to a question of privilege.

Mr. Cochrane—We shall see.

The extract was read. It was with reference to the return of the Seventh Regiment, and the alleged shabby treatment they had received at Washington they being victims of false pretenses, and in which John Cochrane was alluded to as the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Lovejoy said there was nothing in that which constituted a question of privilege.

Mr. John Cochrane said the charge therein as to himself was unfounded, untrue, and as a member of the House—

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) here interrupted him by saying, that the point might as well be settled that no member has the privilege of correcting newspaper misstatements. He was willing to take care of himself in the newspapers, and hoped the gentleman would pursue the same course. He objected.

Mr. Cochrane was about to reply, when Mr. Lovejoy objected.

The Speaker decided this was no question of privilege.

Mr. Adrain—Have I not a right to be heard?

Mr. Cochrane—I have not stated the grounds of my personal privilege. It is said I was Chairman of the Committee. I was neither Chairman nor member.

Mr. Lovejoy—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) was explaining the point, when Messrs. Lovejoy and Farnsworth severally called him to order, the confusion being general.

Mr. Cochrane appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Conkling moved to lay the appeal on the table. Carried.

Mr. Whitely, of Delaware, (Dem.,) during the proceedings, wanted to know whether it would be in order to discharge the House from all consideration of the case of the Seventh Regiment.

Mr. Burnett wished to know by what right the Speaker had taken the floor from him while he was stating a question of order, and by what right, under these circumstances, the Speaker had put a question to the House.

Mr. Farnsworth—I had made the point that the question of order was not debatable, and that the Chair put the question on that.

Mr. Barr, of New-York, (Dem.)—I call that gentleman to order now.

Mr. Burnett—I move that the gentleman from New-Jersey be heard on the subject involved in Mr. Carter's resolution.

Mr. Farnsworth—I object.

Mr. Burnett—That resolution involves the character, conduct and action of a Committee of this House.

Mr. Farnsworth—I rise to a question of order.

Mr. Barr—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. Carter, of New-York, (Dem.,) wanted his resolution brought up that the gentleman might be heard on it.

Mr. Burnett—That resolution has gone into the proceedings and been published.

Mr. Farnsworth objected. The resolution was not before the House, and was not therefore debatable.

There was a call of the House preliminary to the election of a Printer.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said he was authorized to withdraw the name of Mr. Defrees.

The House voted.

Whole number of votes.	197	Mr. Winton	2
Necessary to a choice.	99	Mr. Seaton	14
Mr. Glossbrenner	81	Mr. Defrees	2
Mr. Ball	91	Mr. Coombs	1
Mr. Ford (Ohio)	65	Mr. Holloway	1

The House again voted.

Whole number of votes.	197	Mr. Ball	8
Necessary to a choice.	99	Mr. Seaton	14
Mr. Glossbrenner	81	Scattering	3
Mr. Ford	91		

The House again voted.

Whole number of votes.	189	Mr. Ball	7
Necessary to a choice.	95	Mr. Seaton	17
Mr. Glossbrenner	74	Scattering	3
Mr. Ford	88		

Mr. Hoard, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked whether it would be in order that, after the next trial, if it were unsuccessful, the plurality shall elect.

The Speaker replied in the negative.

Mr. Farnsworth moved that the subject be postponed till the first Monday in June. Negatived—74 against 108.

Several ineffectual motions were made to postpone until Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and to adjourn.

The House again voted:

Whole number of votes.	185	Mr. Seaton	18
Necessary to a choice.	93	Mr. Ball	2
Thomas H. Ford	93	Mr. Windom	1
Mr. Glossbrenner	71		

The Speaker declared Mr. Ford elected.

Previous to the announcement of the result several votes were changed to Mr. Ford. This, as the contest was close, excited much interest.

Mr. Blake, of Ohio, (Rep.,) announced the death of Cyrus Spink, of the Fourteenth District of Ohio. He pronounced an appropriate eulogy.

Messrs. Curtis and Sherman also paid a tribute of respect.

The customary resolutions were adopted.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Novel Spiritual Manifestations at the Everett House.—It is really refreshing, after the numberless disagreeable and mischievous tricks which have been charged to the agency of the "spirits," to record one instance where they have taken a pleasant method of evincing their proximity to their earthly friends. The boarders at the Everett House are at present in a state of wondering excitement over sundry manifestations reported to have occurred in the family of an editor, whose proverbial "isms" might well summon "spirits from the vasty deep." One of his children, a girl, twelve years of age, has recently been developed as a medium. Several times, of late, her mother has left her alone in a room apparently inaccessible from without, and, on returning, has found either a beautiful bouquet on the table, or a Canary bird fluttering around the room—both supposed to have been brought there by spirit hands. In this way any number of garlands, and three melodious songsters have been received. The matter affords an unceasing theme for the marvel-lovers at the hotel in question, though some are incredulous enough to doubt the spiritual origin of the gifts.

Young Men's National Union Club.—This Club held a meeting, last evening, at Clinton Hall—about twenty members present. On motion, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Executive Committee: First Ward—Smith Hambleton. Second Ward—Jared A. Tinson. Fourth Ward—Benjamin F. Buck. Eleventh Ward—John R. Livermore. Twentieth Ward—Alonzo R. Peck. Twenty-First Ward—Wm. F. Jackson. Some discussion arose on a resolution to send delegates to a meeting of the Old Men's General Committee, but the resolution was finally declared out of order, this Club being regarded as a separate organization. Several new names were proposed and elected as members of the Club, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Public Store Contract in this City.—We learn that Messrs. Mather & Craig have gone on to Washington in defence of the Public Store contract in this City, attacked in the resolutions presented by Hon. T. J. Barr last Friday in the House of Representatives. Mr. Mather, who is mentioned as the successor of Mr. Sickles in the Third Congressional District, is especially interested in the threatened exposure; and a free talk which prominent City politicians had with Secretary Cobb last Tuesday is rumored to have done much towards opening the eyes of the Treasury Department to the nature of the transaction by which three hundred laboring men have been deprived of employment.

Mrs. Blunt's Readings.—This lady will give another of her very beautiful entertainments at Hope Chapel this evening, and it is expected that her friends at the North will make a strong rally around her. She is a Southern lady, who never expected to be compelled to exercise her talents for a support, but her husband (who was a Lieutenant in our Navy) having recently died, she appeals to the liberality of the residents of New-York to aid her in her laudable endeavor to educate her children. She will, by the request of many of her Northern friends, recite the "Star Spangled Banner," which was written by her father, when a prisoner in a British vessel in the War of the Revolution.

Lyceum of Natural History.—The Lyceum of Natural History met last evening, at the rooms of the Society, in the Medical College, Fourteenth-street, to elect officers for the coming year. The following persons were chosen: President—Joseph Delafield; First Vice-President—Wm. Cooper; Second Vice-President—J. C. Brevoort; Corresponding Secretary—J. H. Redfield; Recording Secretary—R. H. Browne; Treasurer—C. M. Wheatley; Librarian—A. W. Morris. Curators—Dr. J. Tuckley, T. Prince, G. N. Laurence, Dr. J. Green, Robt. H. Brownne.

Unsafe Letter-Boxes.—A little street-sweeper, named Jane Ann Maguire, was detected yesterday afternoon, while extracting letters from the box on the lamp-post, at the corner of White-street and Broadway. She had succeeded in obtaining a letter and a newspaper by merely thrusting her fingers into the box. Officer Jourdan took the mail robber, who is only 11 years of age, to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where she is held for the present, and to-morrow the matter will be taken before the United States Commissioner.

Fire in Canal-street.—At an early hour yesterday morning the buildings Nos. 334, 336 and 338 Canal-street, and the goods in them, were considerably damaged by fire and water. Mrs. L. Pistiano, in No. 336, lost $1,500 worth of ladies' furnishing goods. The damage to the building is about $500. James Laysock, in No. 334, lost about $500 worth of fancy goods, and William Goodalls, in No. 338, lost about $300 worth of paper patterns. They were all insured.

The Mortality of the Week.—There were 542 deaths in the City last week; 501 from absolute disease, and 41 from external causes. There were 86 deaths from consumption, 60 from scarlet fever, 45 from inflammation of the lungs, and 36 from infantile convulsions. During the corresponding week of 1859 there were 372 deaths, and during that of 1858, 503.

Expensive Experience.—On Sunday evening Mrs. Mary Mullen, a married woman, residing at No. 8 Albany-street, was seriously burned on her face, arms and on the right side of the body, by the explosion of a fluid-lamp which she had incautiously placed on a red-hot stove. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital for treatment.

Reform by Horse-Power.—Some twenty men were discharged from the Storehouse No. 12 Broad-street on Saturday, and *one horse* has been employed to do their work, which is that of hoisting goods. It is undoubtedly hard to throw so many men out of employment at the public expense, but if economy can be thereby promoted, no valid objection can be made.

Diphtheria.—Dr. Gilbert lectured last evening at Hope Chapel, upon the subject of diphtheria, or maglignant sore throat, and upon anatomy, physiology, and kindred topics. The lecture was listened to by a small audience, with attention, and with some evidence of interest in the subjects treated.

Columbia College Law School.—William Curtis Noyes, Esq., will deliver the second lecture of a series before the law students, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, this evening. Subject—"Criminal Jurisprudence in America before the Revolution." These lectures are open to the public.

Arts.—Beranger's beautiful picture of "Beatrice Cenci in Prison," and many other fine works of art, attract much attention at Schau's new gallery. The exhibition is free.

Young Men's Christian Union.—This Association met last evening at Clinton Hall, but owing to the slim audience in attendance, adjourned without doing any business, until Monday evening next.

A New Counterfeit.—It was authoritatively stated last evening that new counterfeit $1 bills on the Chemung Bank, N. Y., were in circulation.

Coroners' Inquests.

A SAD STORY.

Grace Hrenan, employed as cook in the family of Rev. J. C. Smith, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, was detected, on Sunday, while endeavoring to consume the body of her illegitimate child in the large hot-air furnace in the basement of the house. Coroner Schirmer yesterday investigated the circumstances of the case. From the evidence of Margaret Miller, it appeared that about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning Grace got out of bed, complaining of a severe pain in her side, but soon lay down again. Presently Grace again arose and went to an attic-room, where she remained until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At that time Margaret hearing a noise in the cellar, went down to ascertain its cause, and found Grace standing by the furnace. Her confused manner in connection with the suspicions that Margaret had already formed in reference to her condition, excited the curiosity of the latter, who, looking into the furnace, saw the body and took it out. Grace admitted that she had given birth to the child, but persisted that it had been born dead. A *post mortem* examination, made by Dr. Bouton, verified the truth of the woman's statement, and a verdict that the infant was still-born was given. Grace states that while living at a Long Island farmer's last Summer she was betrayed by one of the farm hands.

FOUND DEAD IN AN AREA.

Soon after daylight yesterday morning the dead body of William Burke, who is said to have been, until recently, an extensive liquor dealer in Dublin, Ireland, was found in the area of the new building in process of erection at the corner of Whitehall and Pearl-street. Coroner Schirmer held the inquest.

Police Reports.

AN OUTRAGEOUS HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

While Mr. C. Williams, of No. 171 Ludlow-street, was passing through Houston-street at an early hour on Saturday evening, he was felled to the ground with a slung-shot by a man who sprang from behind a stoop. Mr. Williams was rendered insensible by the blow, and his assailant, having rifled his pockets of about $5, succeeded in escaping. Subsequently, Charles Geher, a German baker, was arrested at a disreputable house in Attorney-street, by Officer Mueller, of the Eleventh Precinct, on suspicion of having perpetrated the robbery, and Justice Steers held him for trial. The accused is represented by the police to be a desperate ruffian, and his arrest was only secured after a fierce struggle.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

On the 25th of last November a warrant was issued by Justice Connolly for the apprehension of Amos Hoagland, a provision broker, of Newark, N. J., who is charged by Mr. George Cone, of Scranton, Pa., with having sworn falsely in a cause which was tried before Justice Stewart, of the First District Court, this City, in July last. The Police were unable to find Mr. Hoagland until yesterday, when Officer Barron, of the Lower Police Court, succeeded in finding him. Justice Connolly fixed the bail of the prisoner at $1,000.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

Alphonse Mengles, a young Frenchman, formerly employed as a valet by Mr. Symmes Gardner, at No. 42 West Thirty-seventh-street, was apprehended yesterday on a charge of having stolen a gold watch worth $100, from Mr. Gardner. It is alleged that the theft was perpetrated on Sunday evening when Mengles paid a visit to his fellow-servants, and having gone to the upper part of the house in company with one of the children of the family, saw the watch and appropriated it. Justice Kelly held the accused for trial.

A FALSE FRIEND.

August Byer, a young German baker, residing at No. 13 Essex-street, was committed for trial yesterday by Justice Connolly, having pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of clothing, valued in the aggregate at $46 36, from Henry Noll, his intimate friend and fellow workman. The robbery occurred on the 11th inst., and a part of the property was restored by the accused.

ARREST FOR CIRCULATING OBSCENE LETTERS.

A man calling himself H. S. Harris was arrested yesterday, on a charge of having been engaged in distributing obscene and deceptive letters at various houses in the City. He will be examined to-day.

Sale of Isthmus Steamers.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT THE PURCHASER—COMPETITION IMPOSSIBLE.

A sale of the two steamers, the *Illinois* and *Moses Taylor*, took place yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Mathews, the former auctioneer, stated the terms of sale to be "cash before 3 o'clock this day." Hereupon B. H. Cheever made the following written protest:

"New-York, Feb. 27, 1860.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the steamships *Illinois* and *Moses Taylor* were sold to me on the 20th inst., at this place, by Mr. Roberts. That I have offered, and am ready to pay the whole amount of my bids upon receiving a proper conveyance of a good title to said ships; and am still ready to pay the amount of my bids, and take such conveyance.

I claim to be the owner of said ships, by virtue of said purchase, if the seller had a right to make the sale, and shall insist upon my rights as a purchaser.

Signed, BENJAMIN H. CHEEVER."

The first bid for the *Illinois* was by Mr. Roberts, who offered $25,000. W. C. Barney bid $30,000, when the terms were instantly announced to be "cash with the bid." Mr. Barney protested and stated that he was prepared to pay the cash before 3 P. M., according to announcement, but before any one except the auctioneer could say "Jack Robinson," the vessel was knocked off to C. Vanderbilt for $25,000. The same party took the *Moses Taylor* at $25,000, Mr. Barney protesting as before.

The sale appears to have been conducted after the general fashion of "Steamship Commodores." Mr. Roberts acted as agent and trustee for other parties in this sale; he is a copartner with Mr. Vanderbilt, he acts as auctioneer, he acts for Vanderbilt, and makes his bid; he refuses the bid of another, he changes the terms of sale and knocks down the ships to his partner at about one-fourth the amount he himself offered for the same vessels just one week ago.

It is not to be presumed that any understanding had been had by Mr. Roberts and Mr. Vanderbilt. The two gentlemen, however, can hardly escape invidious suspicions. A case might occur where an unworthy trustee might, by connivance, change the terms of sale from "cash before 3 o'clock" to "cash with the bid," and as copartner of the trustee might thus become a purchaser—all the other bidders being excluded who had not been forewarned to be ready with the cash at the bid.

Mysterious Disappearance.

A GENTLEMAN FROM CONNECTICUT MISSING.

The New-Haven *Journal* of yesterday has the following account of the disappearance of Hon. S. D. Northway, of Norfolk, Conn., who came to this City a week ago, and has not since been heard of. The *Journal* says:

"We understand that Hon. S. D. Northway, of Norfolk, was in New-York, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Sunday last, since which he has not been seen nor can be found. We learn from one of the firm of Messrs. Peck, White & Peck, of this city, who has been a partner of Mr. Northway, that he had been absent from home for a number of days on a collection tour. He had visited Boston, and from thence went to New-York, and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel. He wrote to his wife Sunday evening, telling her among other things, that he had just returned from Rev. E. H. Chapin's church, and finished the letter by informing her that he was then going to Brooklyn to see a friend. The proprietors of the Metropolitan say that it is their impression that he left the house with a gentleman, a stranger to them. He had made an appointment with a member of his firm to see him at the Metropolitan Hotel Monday morning, but did not keep the engagement, and the gentleman called several times to see him during the day, but not finding Mr. Northway, became alarmed for his safety. His room was then opened and his valise found, with his account-book and about $10,000 of bills receivable, which he had collected. It is supposed that he had with him $600 in cash, which would be sufficient inducement for the gangs of rowdies that infest New-York to murder him, and there is good reason to believe that he has been foully dealt with. Mr. Northway is a prominent man in Norfolk, both in political and business circles, and his family and friends are extremely anxious on account of his long and mysterious absence."

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council.—At the meeting of the Common Council last evening, Daniel Lyster was appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures in the Eastern District, *vice* Patrick Gayner, deceased. The Mayor returned, without his approval, the resolution appointing a Committee of five Aldermen to proceed to Albany and expend $100 each, in looking after the interests of Brooklyn, for the reason that he regards it "as a totally useless and wasteful expenditure of the public money." Placed on file. The annual report of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was received, from which it appears that the total amount of bills certified during the year is $54,479 65.

Interesting Ceremony.—The bell recently purchased by the Sabbath School attached to the Fourth-street Dutch Reformed Church, for Rev. Dr. Scudder's Church, Vallore, India, will be formally presented, in the above-named Church, to Dr. Scudder, this evening.

Plymouth Church.—The money ($120,000) for the new church edifice for this Society, is being rapidly subscribed. At a recent meeting thirty to fifty persons present subscribed $32,000. The whole will be pledged, so that the work can be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

An Ex-Policeman Arrested.—Adam Haupt, formerly a member of Ninth Ward Police, was arrested and gave bail, yesterday, for making an unprovoked assault upon Officer Cambeady, of the Third Precinct, while he was riding on a Court-street car.

Burglary.—Last Saturday night, the residence of J. J. Johnson, at Flatbush, was entered by thieves, who carried away property valued at $300.

A Call.—Rev. Mr. West, of Cincinnati, has been invited to become the pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in this city.

City Court.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 67, 24, 44, 69, 70, 50, 52, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65, 66, 18, 22, 26, 32, 5.

Iron Warehouse and Elevator Company.

For the Journal of Commerce.

This company will soon commence the erection of their warehouses and piers, and other requisite appendages for the storage and care of grain and other merchandise, upon their grounds, midway between the Atlantic Dock and South Ferry, Brooklyn.

This is a very convenient locality, being directly opposite to that section of our City where the Corn Exchange and our largest grain dealers are doing business, and where large quantities of sugars, &c., are landed.

The water is deep, and the bottom good—is easy of access, either for canal boats or for our largest ships.

The grounds are ample, having 125 feet front on the river, and running back 550 feet, with a water-privilege running out 380 feet into the river in front.

The intention is to erect upon the grounds an iron building 95 by 110 feet, completely fire-proof; the walls, roof and bins for holding grain are all to be of iron. Circular bins, 12 feet diameter and 60 feet deep, will be constructed in continuous rows adjoining each other, each holding about 6,000 bushels, the intervening space forming bins that will hold about 1,200 bushels each. The full capacity of the building will be half a million of bushels.

A portion of these bins are constructed with a view of passing through quickly, and cooling and renovating any grain that may at the time need such process. These cylindrical bins will all have pipes and conveyers conveniently adjusted for running the grain from the elevator to each bin, and a suitable opening at the bottom of each for drawing it off. The bins are made of superior sheet or plate iron, that has gone through a boiling process in a composition which will prevent all rusting or corrosion.

The form and adjustment of the whole has just been patented, and the Company will have, without charge, the exclusive benefit of the patent for New-York, Brooklyn and Staten Island.

Other commodious stores will be erected upon the grounds, including one or more warehouses upon an improved plan, for storing sugar, which article is becoming one of great importance to the commerce of New-York. The Company, starting with a paid up capital of $300,000, with the privilege of increasing it to a million, will be organized with a power and influence that will enable them to issue such perfectly reliable receipts or transferable warrants for grain or other merchandise stored with them, as will enable the holder thereof to raise money upon them from any banker or banking institution in the State of New-York, or elsewhere.

These warrants will (as they have in England) greatly facilitate the movements of commerce, and will moreover find special favor under the increased flexibility and ease in our money market which the expected relaxation in our Usury laws will soon secure. During the money [illegible] of 1857, a *reliable* deposit of some of the leading productions of our country was esteemed a better collateral security upon a loan, than almost anything else.

GREAT SEWING-MACHINE PATENT CASE.

Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860.

The great sewing-machine patent case of I. M. Singer & Co. *vs.* Wm. H. Walmsley, agent of Ladd, Webster & Co., which has occupied the United States District Court, before Judge Giles, nearly two months, involving five patents of the plaintiffs for various alleged improvements in sewing-machines, was decided this morning, on all the six issues, in favor of the defendants, Ladd, Webster & Co. The eminent counsel for the plainti